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Nazis Rush Help to Troops in Russia; Soviets Reverse Role in Odessa Siege; Economic Chiefs See Peril of Inflation

Report to Roosevelt on first anniversary of hold-the-line order on price stabilization.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—President Roosevelt's stabilization chiefs reported to him today that living costs have been held for one year "without change of any consequence," but warned that still greater inflation dangers still lie ahead.

The President read their report to his press conference today without comment, but economists here immediately tied it up with the bill now before Congress to extend the life of the Office of Price Administration, expiring June 30 and with the War Labor Board hearings on whether the "Little Steel formula" for wage increases shall be modified.

The two-page statement summarizing the Government's success in economic stabilization over the past year was signed by Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of Economic Stablization, Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, and William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board.

Occasion for the statement was the first anniversary tomorrow of President Roosevelt's "hold-the-line" order.

Only Slight Change in Costs

"On this first anniversary," the four men told the President, "we can report that the task of stopping the rise in prices has thus far been carried out. The stronger controls provided by the congressional legislation of October, 1942, have been put into effect. As a result the cost of living, which before the 'hold-the-line' order was rising ¾ per cent a month, has for a solid year been held without change of any consequence."

No mention was made of the fact that the Government's cost of living figures, collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have been sharply questioned by labor, which contends that some of the low-cost items counted in the B. L. S. index are no longer available and workers must pay more or go without.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations made its own survey of the rise of steel workers' living costs and found them considerably higher than reported by the B. L. S.

A couple of months ago President Roosevelt appointed a committee, headed by William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, to inquire into the accuracy of the B. L. S. index,

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By a Staff Artist

Nazis Resist Soviet Traps

White arrows show where Germans have launched counterattacks on the Eastern Front to extricate substantial forces of Axis troops surrounded or besieged at Tarnopol, in the Skala area and at Odessa. Black arrows indicate principal points of Soviet pressure.

Present events at vital Black Sea port seem like newsreel of '41 battle in reverse.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 7—With the mixed Rumanian and German Odessa garrison pinned between the sea and the ever constricting ring of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's third Ukrainian front, the great port of Odessa is under siege for the second time in the present war, this time with the roles reversed.

In more ways than one, current developments in the Ukraine resemble a news reel of 1941 being run in reverse—like the familiar camera stunt of showing the fancy diver rocketed from water back onto the springboard. The Nazis in the south are now about back where they started from in their initial plunge.

The new siege of Odessa that has just begun recalls the previous siege when the Russians were in Odessa for eight heroic weeks and held out against the mass assaults of the Germans and Rumanians, then in their first full flush of strength. When the attackers finally blasted their way through the defenses, the Russians contested their progress block by block, street by street, and almost every house had to be taken by storm at heavy cost.

Fierce Battles

Driven from the street, Odessa's defenders continued to wage a fierce underground war from cellars and catacombs.

During the Libyan campaign I once came across a copy of an Italian paper whose correspondent gave a surprisingly candid account of his visit to Odessa two weeks after its capture.

He described terrific losses sustained by the attackers, especially the Rumanians and paid tribute to the courage and determination of the defenders who, he said, included women and even childrn.

Even though organized resistance had been crushed by then, snipers and partisan groups had an annoying way of appearing suddenly and disappearing after accounting for a few more Rumanians. He visited the Rumanian staff headquarters where the harassed Commanding General complained he and his staff all felt as though they were sitting atop a volcano.

Reporter Quits

The Italian reporter was so thoroughly unnerved that after declining the General's hospitable offer of a bed in the headquarters hallway, he caught the first plane back to Bucharest—an exceedingly wise move as it turned out, for that night headquarters with everything in it, including the Rumanian staff ,and the cot he would have occupied was blown skyhigh.

It doesn't look as though this second seige of Odessa would be as long and fierce as the first

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Trapped German units fight desperately in Russia—U. S. planes batter Zagreb.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Reinforced German troops are counterattacking the Russians at three points in desperate efforts to rescue besieged or entrapped forces.

The three points are Odessa, where General Malinovsky's men have been reported in the suburbs; Tarnopol in southeastern Poland, where a substantial Nazi garrison has been encircled, and the Skala sector, northeast of Cernauti, where the Russians have been systematically annihilating the remnants of 15 divisions.

One German report says Axis troops at Odessa have been ordered to repel the Russians "at all costs." However, it is more likely that the Germans simply are seeking to keep open the last tenuous rail link from the all-but-encircled Black Sea port until their remaining garrison troops can get away. The majority of these garrison troops are believed to be Rumanian, and the Germans may be undertaking their rescue to offset Russian efforts to force Rumania out of the war.

The Nazi attacks at Tarnopol and Skala, on the other hand, are probably not only aimed at rescuing substantial bodies of encircled men, but at disrupting the entire southern Soviet advance until the Wehrmacht can consolidate its position in the Carpathians. Whether this strategy will work remains to be seen.

On the central Rumanian front, the Russians probably are doing a bit of consolidating themselves. There has been no word of Soviet gains or even of fighting for four days now. Previously, Red Army units had been reported within eight miles of the transport center of Jassy.

In the meantime, Allied air power continues to offer effective support to the Russian drive into the Balkans, and the increasing opposition it is encounterng shows the seriousness with which the Germans regard the threat to their communications. Italy-based American bombers attacked Zagreb in Croatia yesterday and no less than 120 German fighters rose to meet them. Sixteen Nazi craft were shot down against a loss of three bombers.

In western Europe, RAF Mosquitoes have attacked Hamburg and other objectives in the Reich following heavy American daylight raids on the so-called French "invasion coast." Recurring assaults on the French coast and reports in London that "D Day" has been decided upon have combined to bring preinvasion tension to a peak, not only in Germany and occupied Europe, but in Britain.

In the Southwest Pacific, a new attack by 250 of General MacArthur's bombers has wiped out the northwestern New Guinea base of Hollandia.

The fliers found that the previous big raid on April 2 had destroyed the base's defenses and they were able to drop their bombs without interruption. Not a single enemy plane rose to intercept them and anti-aircraft fire was negligible.

In India, Japanese troops have made new penetrations of Allied defenses and have advanced to within 40 miles of the Bengal-Assam railway. This is one of the life lines of General Stilwell's North Burma offensive and a feeder for the air-borne supply route to China.

Russia:

Germans Rush Aid To Odessa Army

The Germans have rushed special units into line with orders to defend Odessa at "any cost," and are battling on the close approaches to that Black Sea port from favorable positions behind

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

10,000 Call for Ballots; Ex-Premier of Iraq Held; No C.I.O. Violation Found

The World's Day—April 7, 1944

Boston: Requests Pour In for Service Ballots

Approximately 10,000 requests from Massachusetts service men and women for absentee ballots have already been recceived by Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook, it was disclosed today. One batch of 200 requests was reecived from members of the crew of one of the Navy's large battleships.

For the first time in the history of the Boston Park Department, some 30,000 daffodils, taking the place of tulips, are expected to burst into bloom this month. William P. Long, Park Commissioner, said today. There will be no tulips because of blue mold which destroyed bulbs a year ago.

Quincy's Red Cross War Fund quota of $152,000 was topped by almost $20,000 today as Dr. Joseph P. Leone, Fund Chairman, announced that a total of $170,000 had been contributed thus far.

In direct contrast to the situation faced by New Englanders last Easter, when traditional hams allegedly hid in packing houses until the season was passed, today finds both ham and eggs abundantly plentiful, and both good buys from a money and low point value.

Three U. S. Coast Guardsmen, who first met in Boston nearly three years ago, gathered in the same office today and recounted their varied experiences in different war zones. None experienced a scratch. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Former Iraq Premier Held Prisoner

Former Premier of Iraq Rashid Ali Al Gailani, who fled to Germany after putting up a brief fight against the British in 1941, has been brought back to Baghdad, a prisoner, with 19 of his colleagues, according to a Reuters dispatch from Baghdad. [The ex-Premier was last reported in Italy, where he presumably fell into Allied hands.]

The British coal strike appeared nearing its end as the principal pits in the Yorkshire Wombell area were back in operation, and news from other sectors indicated that most mines would be in operation by April 12. No further official action is expected until the Easter holiday period ends.

Flood waters have been loosed in the low countries by the Germans as an anti-invasion precaution, even though the action costs them the produce of this rich agricultural area, according to the Overseas News Agency which quotes Belgian reports. The country south of the mouth of the Scheldt bordering Zeeland province is now awash, it is said.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels has been appointed by Adolf Hitler as "President of the Reich Capital" with final authority over direction of Berlin's war effort, a German radiocast discloses. This new authority will not affect his present status as Propaganda Minister and Gauleiter, the broadcast made clear.

People of France have been warned by Radio France in Algiers that any person who gives information to the Germans or the Vichy police concerning parachute landings will be punished as a traitor. Meanwhile, the French face punishment from the Germans for not reporting such incidents.

The French Committee of National Liberation has appointed Maurice Couve de Murville as French delegate to the Allied Advisory Commission for Italy, the Brazzaville Radio has announced. M. Murville was formerly first Finance Commissioner of the Committee.

Finnish women between 19 and 45 are being called up for labor service, according to reports from Finland, and the Berlin Radio indicates that Dutch women may soon be called for work for the Germans.

Portugal's bread ration has been cut to six ounces daily on first class bread and to 9½ ounces on second class, dark bread. This is a hard blow for the Portuguese who depend upon bread as their mainstay, and eat less meat per capita than any other European nation, even in peacetime.

Reports of anti-Semitism in the Polish Army have been found "without foundation, greatly exaggerated or referring to incidents liquidated more than a year ago," according to the findings of a Polish commission published in the Polish newspaper, Dziennik Polski of London.

Washington: Biddle Finds No C. I. O. Violation

Attorney General Biddle said no evidence of violation of the Corrupt Practices Act or of the laws limiting political campaign contributions had been found in an investigaton of operatons of the Congress of Industral Organizations' Political Action Committee. [First Page, Second Section.]

The Army's Specialized Training Program for 17-year-old reserve students will begin about July 1, giving short-term college work prior to induction, it was announced.

National: Portuguese Ship Docks With Refugees

The Portuguese ship Serpa Pinto docked at Philadelphia with 385 refugees from Europe. Bound for Canadian points, 276 were put on a sealed train; most of the rest, who underwent security examination, intend to remain in the United States. The trip was sponsored by the Canadian National Committee on Refugees and the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agency.

Several Hundred employees of the American Hammered Piston Ring Division of the Koppers Company at Baltimore are being laid off because of production cutback, it was announced.

Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, director of the Women's Naval Reserve, said in New York that national enlistments into the Waves has averaged 1,000 a week for the past three months, possibly insuring 100,000 membership in a year.

James M. Skinner, who has headed the Industry and Finance Division of the United War Chest campaign in Philadelphia for three years received the 22nd Philadelphia Award of $10,000, a gold-medal and an illuminated scroll.

Closing of all principal international bridges between the United States and Mexico on Sundays and holidays loomed as bridge operators refused to pay United States Customs Guards' salaries on those days, it was announced in New York.

Americas: Mexico Acts in Telephone Dispute

The Mexican Government announced it would operate the Mexican Telegraph and Telephone Company through an interventor until settlement of the dispute which has cut off most of the service for three weeks.

Peruvian military posts near Ecuador's frontier town of Huaquillas have been reinforced with as many as 20,000 troops, according to reports in Quito's newspaper El Comercio. Officials in Lima denied hostile movements.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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'Lobster Hamburgers' For GI's in London

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—The British desire to make Americans feel at home sometimes hits rationing snags. But while beef may be lacking, ingenuity is not.

A sign on a small restaurant off famed Oxford Circus reads: "Lobster hamburgers."

Waste Paper Collections

Brookline—Daily.
Cohasset — Mondays and Thursdays.
Dover—Saturdays.

Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Famed Boston Bank Building Bows Its Head

Site of old First National edifice to be parking lot while city loses more taxes.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Real Estate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Down at the corner of Boston's busy Federal and Franklin Streets, wreckers are banging away today at the solid walls of the one-time First National Bank Building, which is worth more to the Government in these war times than it is to the tax-pressed owners trying to salvage an inactive investment.

To curious observers, it's just another building coming down. To the wrecking crew it's solid evidence of the stability of Boston's antiquated structures, since this one will take at least three months of hard work to raze.

But to Boston businessmen, the demolition project marks the instability of Boston's tax structure, hastening the transition of intown buidings from active business centers to chronic vacancies and finally to automobile parking spaces.

For Parking Space

That's what is going to happen to the expensive site upon which the 40-year-old bank building rests, after the Government has salvaged its tons of steel plate, steel framework, bronze in doors and windows, and copper in the roof. After all, the four-story building has been vacant ever since the Lee Higginson Company moved out 14 years ago. Its owners, the 70 Federal Street Corporation, have been paying annual taxes on an assessment of upward of $500,000 with no returns since 1930.

But that grand old building with its four-storied, interior dome, once the pride of Boston banking circles, is today valued at only $41,000 by the City Assesors. The rest of the $500,000 assessment is placed on the land, which will soon be converted into a macadamized auto park. In this way, the owners hope at least to realize some revenues from which to defray tax payments.

Forty years is only a brief chapter in the history of City planning and building construction. Yet it covers the entire span of service for this one-time splendid bank building, which was occupied by the First National Bank up to 1928. For only 26 years the building witnessed active service. In that short time it has followed the transition from horse-and-buggy transporation to the high-speed automobile, that is, high-speed on the open road but still dragging along at a horse-and-buggy pace in downtown Boston.

On Market 14 Years

For 14 years of looking for someone to buy the place for business purposes, the owners have watched the increasing flow of au-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Giraud Offers to Resign; Roosevelt French Query

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—What is self-determination? Who knows what the people inside France want? Who knows how they feel? Would you have French self-determination made by the people not in France?

These were some of the questions that President Roosevelt shot back at the press today when he was queried as to whether there were any new developments in the question of Anglo-American recognition of the French National Committee of Liberation.

Although the Committee is going ahead on the assumption and intention that it is the legally constituted authority to take over the civil authority in the wake of the big cross-Channel push coming shortly, it is apparent from the President's remarks today that at least Washington has not changed its attitude that the French Committee is not the voice of Occupied France, at least not before the invasion has proved whether or not it actually speaks for all France.

The President's views on this subject are now under discussion in London where they were taken a week or so ago. The fact that the French Committee since that time broadened its political base to include Communists and Gen. Charles de Gaulle's assertion that the Committee spoke as a free provisional government were the background for today's questions.

Comment on Italy Avoided

When it was called to the President's attention that people on the other side of the Atlantic seemed to know more about the French recognition question than we did on this, he said it may be common property on the other side but we don't know on this.

The President did not wish to comment on reports about the Italian political situation, reports that a coalition cabinet might be formed by the anti-Fascists that would deal with Premier Badoglio if the King stepped down. Things came so fast there, the President commented, he hardly felt it worth while to ad danything to the discussion.

The Russian drive in the south, in the Ukraine and around Odessa is going extremely well, the President said. Perhaps the biggest advantage is that it puts the Rus-

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

ALGIERS, Algeria, April 7 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in a new move against the position and authority of Gen. Henri Giraud, may succeed in putting the French Commander on the shelf as "Inspector General of the Armies," it was reported reliably today in high French military circles.

Discussions between the two camps still are continuing, but reliable informants on both sides expressed belief that General Giraud would accept, as a patriotic duty, this new role with decreased powers and prestige. A decision is expected in a day or two.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Henri Giraud's offer to resign from his post as Commander in Chief of the French armed forces is by no means unexpected. For a long time General Giraud is known to have felt uneasy about what he considers to be Gen. Charles de Gaulle's encroachment on French military affairs and to resent his elimination as actual commander in the field.

According to the latest news, however, it is still doubtful whether General de Gaulle will accept the resignation which might have serious consequences for the Fighting French cause, especially in their international relations. The post of "Inspector General of

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Hershey Denies Any Intention Of Relaxing on Military Draft

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Selective Service officials here today were busy explaining that just because the Army has reached its 7,700,000 quota it doesn't mean there will be any relaxing of the draft.

Announcement by the Office of War Information about the Army size occasioned some surprise because it came only two days after the Selective Service Director Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, had forecast the armed services would not meet their full strength before July 1.

This apparent contradiction is explained, however, by the fact that General Hershey was speaking of the total goal of all the armed services, Army and Navy and the allied naval branches of Coast Guard and Marines, while the OWI referred only to the Army.

The Navy, which has been slower to take men via the Selective Service route, preferring voluntary enlistments, and which of course has to pace its acceptance of men somewhat in relation to its acquisition of new ships, is naturally slower in attaining its goal than the Army.

Navy Needs 400,000

The Navy will need 400,000 additional men by Sept. 1, it was estimated here today, and hopes to obtain 300,000 of these between now and July 1.

This means that about 200,000 men a month must be inducted until July 1. At that time, General Hershey told a national war veterans conference of the United Auto Workers affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organization, here last night, it is hoped that a balance can be struck with new inductees balancing the number who are released because of age or other reasons each month.

He placed the number of new inductees after the balance had been reached at 150,000 a month. Previously an estimate of 120,000 a month had been used.

And it was estimated that half of this 120,000 would be supplied from among the boys reaching 18 every month. The remainder would come mostly from the men

Continued on Page 10, Column 8

Job Just Teacher's 'Type' —Typing at $175 a Month

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—A Dallas firm asked a high-school teacher of typing to recommend a stenographer.

"How much money?" the teacher asked.

"Oh, she can start at $175 a month. . . . "

Teacher took the job.

Wartime Conditions Close Large Dairy in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, Conn., April 7—Low prices for fluid milk, plus increased labor and feed costs, were today advanced as the reasons for one of Connecticut's leading dairymen closing out his business—a plant which at one time produced in excess of 2,000 quarts of milk and cream daily.

The Fairlea Farms Company, founded here in 1902 by Wilson H. Lee, and which for years had supplied the New Haven market, today disposed of its remaining herd of 98 head of pure-bred Ayrshire cows at auction. At one time, the herd numbered 325 head, and included some of the finest strains of Ayrshire stock in this country.

Mr. Lee, who is believed to be the dean of certified milk producers in New England, has been in the business for 42 years, and was at one time associated with George Walker of the Walker-Gordon Corporation. He was twice President of the Certified Milk Producers Association of America, and was largely instrumental in putting certified milk on a nation-wide basis.

Mr. Lee said today that the present low cost of fluid milk is inadequate to compensate for increased labor and feeds costs. He said that his dairy—located on an 800 acre farm—sold 60 head of cows last fall in the hope that it would be able to continue with a reduced herd, but that his experience during this past winter had proved this to be impossible. Therefore, he came to a decision to dispose of his entire herd at this time and close out his dairy business.

Easter Bonnets Go on Parade As British 'Doll Up' Old Hats

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—Undeterred by the restrictive effect of vast military preparations for the second front and by the conspicuous absence of traditional new Easter bonnets, Britain is all set to make the most of its first national holiday of the year—and maybe the last before the final supreme Allied test in the European war.

For hikers and bikers, many of their favorite haunts are transformed into ammunition dumps and tank parks. New areas of the English and Welsh coastline have been prohibited to visitors. Public transport facilities are cut to an absolute minimum to make way for military supplies which rumble day and night.

Contrary to peacetime practice, Good Friday is a working day in most factories and offices this year. But Saturday, Sunday, and Monday provide a holiday which war-weary workers are officially advised to use to the full for rest and recreation before new calls are made upon them.

So jaunty bows are coming out in substitute for new bonnets to brighten the makeshift Easter parades. Merry-go-rounds—short of a new coat of paint—are being greased up; river steamers are getting up steam. Victory gardeners are digging and planting till after 9 p. m., under newly introduced double summer time. This second extra hour of daylight may make the cows and farmers grumpy and children reluctant to go to bed, but for most persons it's a welcome Easter gift.

One phenomenon this spring is the way the daffodil bulbs are coming up "blind," or flowerless.

Bird watchers, too, note that the

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Air Chiefs Hug Earth As Bomber Crashes

LONDON, March 31. Delayed (AP)—It would have been an accident, but an American Negro pilot came within a hair of wiping out the entire High Command of the RAF some time ago in Italy.

It happened this way:

Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, acting Air Chief Marshal Arthur Coningham and Air Vice-Marshal Harry Broadhurst, with their staffs, were standing at the end of a rough makeshift air strip watching Warhawks of the 99th Negro fighter-bomber squadron take off loaded with two 500-pound bombs each.

Just as one plane lifted off the ground near the air officials the motor of the ship failed. It crashed 20 yards away and skidded into a ditch, scraping the bombs on the rough ground while privates and air marshals hugged the earth.

Out stepped one very frightened pilot who said, when he could get his breath back, "If those things had gone off I would have gone to heaven with a lot of high-powered company."

New High for State Debt Seen in Veterans' Bonus

Enactment of the proposed cash bonus of $300 for veterans of World War II, now being considered by the special session of the Massachusetts Legislature, would saddle the State with the largest debt in the history of the Commonwealth, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association warned today.

In a statement neither opposing nor favoring the veterans legislation the Taxpayers Federation raised the question as to how the estimated $150,000,000 debt could be financed.

"It is clear," the statement said, "that real estate taxation may not be counted upon to meet the annual charges. The income tax, now so completely the fiscal vehicle of the Federal Government, is also out of consideration. Thus the only other alternatives capable of raising the sums needed would appear to be:

Would Be Added Burden

"(1) A sales tax of 2 to 3 per cent on retail purchases; (2) A pay roll tax of 1 or 2 per cent with some provision for reaching persons on Federal and State pay rolls and to levy on the income of those not on any pay roll; (3) A special poll tax of from $5 to $10 annually for a number of years, to be levied on women as well as men."

The Federation's estimate of the cost of the bonus was based on total of 500,000 service men and women from Massachusetts. With interest charges on whatever part of the sum is borrowed by the State the total indebtedness, the statement said, might reach $170,000,000, depending upon the term of the borrowing.

Accompanying the statement was an outline of veterans legislation already voted or projected by the Federal Government. The summary follows:

Already Enacted: "Congress has provided severance pay at the time of discharge in the following amounts:

"$100 for each person who serves less than 60 days. (No overseas service).

"$200 for each person who serves more than 60 days. (No overseas service).

$300 for each person who serves overseas.

In Process of Being Enacted: "In addition to the direct cash payments already provided, Congress is working on a much broader program. An Act (S. 1767) which has already passed the Senate proposes:

"1. **Broad Educational Opportunities:** Veterans would be allowed one to four years in the educational institutions they select. The Federal Government would pay up to $500 a year for tuition, and provide a subsistence allowance of $50 a month for a single person and $75 a month for a person with dependents.

Low Interest Loans

"2. **Loans:** Veterans would be allowed to borrow up to $1,000 from the Federal Government with no interest the first year and 3 per cent thereafter for: (a) Purchase or construction of homes. (b) Purchase of farms or farm equipment, or (c) Purchase of business property, supplies or equipment.

"3. **Special Unemployment Allowances:** Veterans would be guaranteed special allowances if unemployed during first two years after receiving their final mustering out pay. The guarantee provides eight weekly allowances for each month of active service. The rates are: $15 a week for a person with no dependents; $20 a week for a person with one dependent; $23 a week for a person with two dependents; $25 a week for a person with three or more dependents.

"4. **Preference in Employment:** Veterans would be given preference over nonveterans in job assignments in private business and industry by the United States Employment Service.

"5. **Provision for Hospitalization:** Appropriation of $500,000,000 for additional hospital facilities for veterans would be authorized.

Slade's CELERY SALT
Delicious in soups and on cold meats.

FLAKO PIE CRUST
MAIN COURSE PIES. Liven up dull dishes and make food go further by topping leftover stews, roasts, vegetables, etc. with a light, tender crust of Flako. Just add water, roll and bake.
Serve corn muffins for main breakfast dish and save sugar, cream. Use FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX
KEEP BUYING WAR BONDS

Found! THAT HOME-KITCHEN FLAVOR!
Susan Baker's Real CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP MIXTURE
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REAL CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP MIX
Point Free!
Susan Baker Chicken Noodle Soup Mix is actually prepared from REAL chicken stock! It is NOT a mixture of spices, fats and artificial seasonings to simulate the flavor of chicken. Nothing to add but water, cook, and it's ready to serve in 7 minutes! Full bodied and naturally rich in flavor. Economical—4 to 6 servings.
Also try SUSAN BAKER Pea Soup Mix
Union Food Products Co., Div. of Natural Sugars, Inc. 601 West 26th St., New York 1, N.Y.
Saves MONEY · POINTS · TIME

Boston Man Pays $5 for Dumping Rubbish in Alley

As the current cleanup campaign progressed, Benjamin Hunter of West Springfield Street, pleaded guilty today before Judge Charles L. Carr in Boston Municipal Court, to dumping rubbish in an alley off Shawmut Avenue, and paid a $5 fine.

Charged with the same offense of "dumping house dirt in a place not approved by the Health Commissioner"—in this case an alley in the South End—Daniel Gerlash of Tremont Street failed to appear in Court.

Four hundred and twenty-five legal notices, meanwhile, were in the process of being served today on other Boston property owners or tenants who, so far, have failed to regard the Health Department's demands to clean up their yards and alleys of debris.

These notices give the property owner 24 hours to comply with the order. When that time expires, summonses will be served on these persons and they will be brought into court for prosecution.

Five new cases were entered into Roxbury Court today, and trial for two of these already has been set for next Friday.

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Used by three generations of fine cooks to make foods taste better. FREE recipes. Write, Wm. G. Bell Co., Dept. 00, 189 State St., Boston, Mass.
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Buy War Bonds – Keep It Up

FIRST NATIONAL STORES
SUPER Quality MARKETS
We've never seen finer Quality more tender HAMS than those we're offering You this EASTER
MY FAMILY IS STILL TALKING ABOUT THE DELICIOUS SUGAR CURED HAM I PURCHASED THE OTHER DAY AT MY FIRST NATIONAL MARKET: WE'RE HAVING ONE FOR EASTER SUNDAY
ALL COOKED- READY TO EAT
HAMS lb 37c
BUTT END 4 POINTS LB. - SHANK END 2 POINTS LB.

Melrose Naval Man Decorated

United States Navy

Veteran of Two Wars Receives Purple Heart

Chief Boatswain's Mate Richard J. Law of Melrose receives the Purple Heart from Capt. Newton L. Nichols, United States Navy, Director of Training at the Somerset Barracks, for wounds received when the Tasker H. Bliss, a transport, was torpedoed and sunk off Casablanca during the African invasion. Although burned, Chief Mate Law helped several trapped shipmates to escape. Mrs. Law and the couple's son, Richard, look on. Mate Law served for 18 months in World War I, and since 1928 served in the Nicaraguan campaign, in Chinese waters, in the Southwest Pacific, and with the Atlantic Fleet, where he served on several different types of Navy vessels.

Shoppers Jam Stores to Buy Easter Finery

Despite the weatherman's prediction of cloudy skies and possible rain for the week end, shoppers continued to throng Boston stores today in search of Easter finery.

Easter services were in preparation in Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, with religious ceremonies already under way at many. Tonight, the eight-day festival of the Passover will begin in Jewish homes and synagogues.

Although the State House and City Hall were officially open today, only skeleton forces were at work to permit others to attend religious services.

On Sunday, in addition to regular services, eight clergymen, representing Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant denominations, will speak briefly to servicemen at the Boston Stage Door Canteen during Easter ceremonies.

The speakers will include the Rev. George Dowd, representing William Cardinal O'Connell; Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston; the Rev. Godfrey Lund, All Saints' Episcopal Church, Brookline; Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, Temple Israel; Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, Editorial Director, American Unitarian Association; Dr. William R. Leslie, St. Mark's Methodist Church, Brookline; the Rev. Reginald Berry, Park Street Congregational Church; the Rev. O. W. Childers, A. M. E. Church, Roxbury, and the Rev. S. M. Lindsay, Brookline Baptist Church.

Appropriate Easter services will be held by all Salvation Army Corps in and around Boston, beginning with a sunrise service on Boston Common at 6 a. m., with Col. Norman S. Marshall, New York, Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army's Eastern Territory, as speakers.

Five Little Peppers Author Found Room for Five More

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Knowledge that Clare Tree Major is again presenting "The Five Little Peppers" in Boston stirs this writer to happy recollections of her childhood acquaintance with their author, whose centennial this year happens to be.

The eager youngsters who will troop into Jordan Hall tomorrow morning to see the play can imagine how thrilling it was to me and my sisters and brother to move into the very house where Margaret Sidney (Mrs. Daniel Lothrop) had lived and written about the Peppers.

We, too, were five, and like most youngsters knew her books practically by heart—before we ever met her. She often called us her five little Peppers.

Our mother will never forget Mrs. Lothrop's kindly reassurance when at the end of three long days of fruitless house hunting she and I, then 12, arrived at The Wayside in Concord, Mass., where the famous author was still living that summer. The idea of five youngsters in their house had been too much for every other landlord.

"I must tell you that I have five small children," were almost my mother's first words as Mrs. Lothrop led us into the room that had once been Bronson Alcott's study.

"That's fine, the more the merrier," was her prompt reply.

We shall always be grateful, too, for her subsequent kindness in introducing us who were strangers to the East to her friends in Concord. She was far more than a landlord; she was a gracious friend, and used to delight us not only with stories of the fictional Peppers but of the real Alcotts and Hawthornes who had also lived in The Wayside.

Though tomorrow's youthful theatergoers can never know Mrs. Lothrop in person, they will have an opportunity to hear a few words from her daughters, Miss Margaret Lothrop, who now lives at The Wayside and keeps it open to the public.

Perhaps she will tell them, as she has told me, that, contrary to the usual impression, she was not Phronsie, youngest of the five little Peppers. "None of the Pepper children was modeled after a real child, though they all seemed very real to me," Miss Lothrop says. The romance between her father and mother, she adds, began because of the first Pepper book. Daniel Lothrop was a publisher and it was in his magazine, The Wide Awake, that "The Five Little Peppers and How They Grew" was first printed. The following year Mr. Lothrop and Margaret Sidney were married.

Tomorrow's performance is the last in the sixth series of Clare Tree Major Plays for Children given in Boston under the sponsorship of the Women's International League.

Boston to Observe Bataan Day Sunday With Varied Program on the Common

Boston will observe Bataan Day on Sunday with Representative John W. McCormack, House Majority Leader, listed as the principal speaker on a program on Boston Common which will include band selections by both the United States Coast Guard Band and the United States Army Band, and the honoring of mothers whose boys made the supreme sacrifice in the Battle of Bataan.

Master of ceremonies will be Lieut. Louis Brems.

Among the other speakers will be Col. Daniel Tyler, representing Governor Saltonstall, and Mayor Tobin, under whose auspices the day's program is being held, will read a message from President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Lieut. Leona Gastinger, of the United States Army Nurse Corps, who was one of the last to leave Bataan, will tell of her experiences there during the battle.

An all-girls' choir from the West Lynn plant of General Electric, under the direction of Selma Johanson, will render three numbers.

The benediction will be offered by Chaplain John J. Roche of the United States Army.

A parade, made up of various units of the armed forces, will start at 2:30, and wind up on the Douglas MacArthur Mall on the Common, where the Bataan Day program will get under way at 3 o'clock.

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Perishable Foods Taken Out of Mail

Crushed tomatoes, berries, melons, bananas, chocolates, soft-filled cakes, pies, and other perishable articles are being taken out of mail sacks daily in efforts to prevent serious damage to other parcels in the same sacks, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

Warning against the shipment of such articles through the mails, the Boston Postmaster said that hardly a day goes by but what at least 20 parcels of foodstuffs addressed to men in the armed forces are taken out and discarded. The volume of such spoiled goods found in the mails is rising steadily he said, urging the public to avoid sending all perishable goods through the mail.

New Day-School Head

Rosamond Coolidge has been appointed Headmistress of the Belmont Day School, it was announced today by the board of the School. She succeeds Elna Jensen, who is resigning at the close of the school year.

Plentiful Foods Pushed

Fay

'No-Point, Low-Point Foods Week' Starts April 10

Issuing a proclamation declaring the week of April 10 as one in which Massachusetts citizens should buy and use more foods of no-point or low-point value, Governor Saltonstall is shown with John H. Sullivan, State Supervisor of the War Food Administration.

Patriots' Day 'Revere Ride' Plans Laid

Plans for the annual observance of Patriots' Day, April 19, celebrating the ride of Paul Revere, were laid by representatives of eight cities and towns in the Boston area last night at Arlington Town Hall.

Presiding at the joint session last night was John J. S. Fahey, President of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association of Boston which directs the annual arrangements.

Others present were Charles H. Berg and Mrs. Ruberta B. Norris, Arlington; Philip C. Burr and William F. Looney of Boston, Charles P. Cameron, Brookline; William L. Nixon, Cambridge; Walter P. Blodgett, Concord; Julius Seltzer and Albert G. Frothingham of Lexington, Charles T. Daly, Medford; Charles J. Sullivan and Francis L. McGonagle of Somerville.

Central feature of the Patriots' Day observance will be the reenactment of the historic rides of the three Revolutionary horseback messengers who carried the alarm from the Colonial committee of public safety: Paul Revere and William Dawes from Boston to Lexington, and Samuel Prescott from Lexington on to Concord.

Local ceremonies in each city and town will be adjusted so as to include the rider and escort from Boston. The two riders will start from Boston at 10:30 a. m., preceded by a short parade and flag raising at City Hall before "Revere" sets off from Paul Revere Mall in the North End, and "Dawes" from Eliot Square in Roxbury.

"Revere" goes by the way of Charlestown, Medford, Somerville and Arlington to Lexington, while "Dawes" simultaneously goes by way of Brookline, Cambridge and Arlington. They meet at the Battle Green in Lexington where "Prescott" joins them and goes off alone to deliver the message at the Old North Bridge in Concord.

In addition to the customary morning parade in various participating communities, honors to Revolutionary leaders, and the start of the historic rides, an afternoon military demonstration is being arranged for Boston Common, to be participated in by Army, State Guard, Women's Defense Corps detachments.

Chimes and church bells will sound as the riders set out from Boston, and at points along the way, starting with Old North Church in the North End and Mission Church in Roxbury. Both Concord and Lexington will have "sunrise" salutes, later than the calendar prescribes, but true to the ancient custom.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Dr. Robert Fleming, Instructor in Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, will speak on "The Treatment of Chronic Alcoholism" at Zero Marlborough Street, at 7:30 p. m. and Joseph Thimann, Medical Director, Washingtonian Hospital, will speak on "Plan of Treatment at the Washingtonian Hospital" at Zero Marlborough Street at 7:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Saturday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "American Furniture II" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. she will talk on "Christian Symbolism." Both are free to the public.

The New England Museum of Natural History will show free movies on "Horses" and "Cow Business" at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Joseph Salerno will be guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association Luncheon, at 3 Joy Street at 1 p. m. His subject will be "Is Labor Co-operating or Running Wild, in the War Effort?" The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lectures.

Robert Hall Collins, baritone, and Grace B. Davis, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Colder

Boston and vicinity—Cloudy and somewhat colder tonight followed by rain beginning late tonight and ending Saturday afternoon. Colder Saturday than today, diminishing winds to gentle tonight, becoming moderate on Saturday.

Southwestern Maine—Increasing high cloudiness in the south portion; otherwise fair tonight. Much colder than last night. Saturday cloudy and continued rather cold with light snow or rain in the south portion ending by late afternoon. Diminishing winds this evening.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Increasing cloudiness and colder tonight with light snow or rain beginning late tonight in the south portions spreading to north portions early Saturday, but ending by late Saturday. Clearing Saturday evening. Continued rather cold on Saturday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Cloudy and somewhat colder tonight followed by rain beginning late tonight but ending by Saturday afternoon. Clearing Saturday evening. Colder on Saturday.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings are being displayed until 10 o'clock this evening.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:47 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Saturday, 12:05 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.

Warren S. Parker

Warren S. Parker, of Quincy, Mass., who passed on Wednesday, served for 25 years as building inspector of his city. A native of Quincy, he followed his father's trade of builder, and, from 1882 to 1907, conducted his own business. He became Quincy's first building inspector in 1907, a position he held until his retirement in 1932.

A historian of Quincy, Mr. Parker held a membership in the Quincy Historical Society, and was a member of the Masons and the Odd Fellows.

Thrilling Tales of War Told by Coast Guardsmen

Three Coast Guardsmen from different parts of Massachusetts, who first met in the Boston Coast Guard headquarters office nearly three years ago when they reported for transfer to sea duty, met by coincidence again in the same room today and recounted their varied and thrilling war experiences.

The oldest of the trio, Chief Boatswain's Mate Joseph F. Medeiros, veteran of 18 years' service, is returning to his home in Provincetown, after serving as skipper of a Coast Guard patrol boat in the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and the Caribbean. When he left Boston he was first assigned to a sub-buster in the Southern Atlantic. Then he served aboard the Normandie in New York until it was burned. Later, he served aboard a Destroyer Escort in the Caribbean.

Millard Creighton, Boatswain's Mate first class, of Marblehead, has seen nine years' service with the Coast Guard. He took part in the invasion of Guadalcanal, Munda, Rendova, and Kolombengara as skipper of a lading barge attached to a transport in the South Pacific. He escaped without a scratch although the ship to which he was attached had its stern blown off by a Japanese torpedo and was towed 2,000 miles to a United Nations port for repairs.

The third Coast Guard Invader, Earl C. Rich, a Boatswain's Mate first class, underwent an even 100 Japanese air attacks aboard the invasion barge which he skippered in South Pacific engagements. He is going to spend a 30-day leave at his home in East Sandwich. Six years in the Coast Guard, Earl comes from a Coast Guard family, his father, Lieut. Ralph C. Rich being Commandant of the Castle Hill Station in Rhode Island, and a brother, Chester, now serving as a coxwain in the South Pacific.

None of the three experienced even a scratch during their varied war activities during the time since they first met here on June 13, 1941.

N. E. Pulp Trade To Use Prisoners Of War for Labor

Plans for the use of German war prisoners in the pulp and wood industry of New England are practically completed, Col. Bernard Gorfinkle, Field Supervisor for the War Manpower Commission, told the Kiwanis Club at its meeting at the Hotel Touraine yesterday.

"Use of prisoners of war is being arranged for in New England, and we have to certify that there is need of them," Col. Gorfinkle said. "The present plan is that they are not to be used other than in groups of no less than 250. We are investigating the various sections of this region.

"We have to certify that there is no surplus labor in the locality. We do not want to bring in war prisoners where some of our own people need work. The Army also has to approve the sanitary facilities and compliance with the Geneva Convention governing war prisoners.

"Use of prisoners of war will be handled so as not to interfere with wage rates in an area. The employer has to pay the current wage rate. Of this a small amount goes to the prisoner and the balance to the government."

Dr. Compton Lists Promotions Among Faculty of M. I. T.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, announced today a number of promotions within his faculty.

Promoted to the rank of full professor are: Nathaniel H. Frank of Brookline and Francis W. Sears of Belmont in the Department of Physics; Martin J. Buerger of Lincoln and Walter H. Newhouse of Melrose in the Department of Geology; Murray F. Gardner of Belmont and Ernst A. Guillemin of Wellesley Hills in the Department of Electrical Engineering; Edwin R. Gilliland of Arlington in the Department of Chemical Engineering; George C. Manning of Winchester in the Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, and Bernard E. Proctor of Melrose in the Department of Biology and Biological Engineering.

Twelve faculty members were promoted to the rank of Associate Professor, 12 to assistant Professor, and eight to instructorships. Three others were promoted to the grade of Research Associate.

The only new appointment announced is that of Edward R. Van Driest to the post of Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering. Mr. Van Driest is at present on the staff of the University of Connecticut.

Accounting Course Starts

Northeastern University will offer a free U. S. war training course in Industrial Cost Accounting, beginning Monday, April 10, Albert E. Everett, Director of War Training at the University announced today. The course will last eight weeks and will provide training for those now engaged in war production.

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Willkie Closes N. Y. Office; Dewey Continues Silent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—The Willkie-Dewey political saga resumed on home ground today with Wendell L. Willkie back from his ill-fated Wisconsin test of the Presidential nomination issue and the New York Governor reiterating for the sixth time disavowal of candidacy from his now established eminence in the national Republican prospectus. Meanwhile, however, the questionmark remained heavily in the air.

Mr. Willkie wound up his western barnstorming tour in Grand Central Station early this morning still without a statement on his next procedure. His brief exchange with metropolitan reporters announced immediate closing of his national campaign headquarters here, but for the rest declared that his Omaha statement was "comprehensive." It left unanswered all such questions as to whether he will remain a Republican and actively support the party nominee to bring about the change in national administration he has been demanding and what, if any, methods he will use to continue his influence as leader of his Party's progressive internationalist forces for liberal anti-isolation policies now and after the war.

Accompanied by Mrs. Willkie, he went immediately to his Fifth Avenue home, with an early resumption of his New York law practice first in thought, as far as is known.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, meanwhile, had momentarily turned from gubernatorial business in Albany last night to give another enigmatic press interview that leaves his status still in the "I am not and shall not become a candidate for the 1944 Presidential nomination" category.

Declaring he had a stack of 900-odd bills heaped on his executive horizon, the New York Governor declined anew to revise his "no comment" formula on national matters, declaring he was "wholly and exclusively engaged" on State affairs.

The only public utterance agenda he would give reports was a scheduled "full-length report as last year on the legislative session and on State business" at the close of the 30-day bill period on April 17: A speech before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association on April 27, and attendance in May at the annual Governors' conference at Hershey, Pa. Sequel to his task of New York bill scrutiny this month, he said, would be a 10-day vacation, probably on his farm near Pawling, in New York's Dutchess County, of which national affairs would not be a feature.

Lots of Messages

Governor Dewey conceded that he had received "lots of messages" from all sections of the country since his unsolicited Tuesday Wisconsin triumph, but refused to specify this source, and gave no clue that he will stop looking the other way from the Party's looming June 26 national convention date, short of action by that body drafting his formal attention to its procedures.

It appeared certain today that his code of silence on the Presidential situation would not be violated either when the Republican State Committee convenes at the behest of Chairman Edwin F. Jaeckle in Albany next Tuesday to select eight delegate-at-large additions to its national convention delegation.

That the Hotel Ten Eyck session will hear acclamation of the Dewey gubernatorial record is inevitable, but departure from the disavowal policy will be outlawed as an organization faux pas in this Dewey-commanded State contingent.

Sentiment for Dewey

Its all-out Dewey-for-President sentiment is, however, as much a foregone conclusion as the Roosevelt renomination setup for the Democratic State Committee meeting which will convene the following day at the National Democratic Club in New York City, James A. Farley, State Chairman in this camp, is notably anything but a pro-Roosevelt partisan, but has kept hands off the State regular delegate slate-making and will himself figure on the delegate-at-large list.

Initial recommendation here for future Willkie action as leader of progressive internationalist forces in line with his determination to influence 1944 national Republican policy and character of nominee, came today from the Board of Freedom House. Acclaiming "his courageous stand against American isolationism" and as placing country "above any narrow partisan interests," the group rejected the idea that "the verdict of a minority of the enrolled voters in one Party and in one State" was to be interpreted as reflecting the will of the majority of the American people.

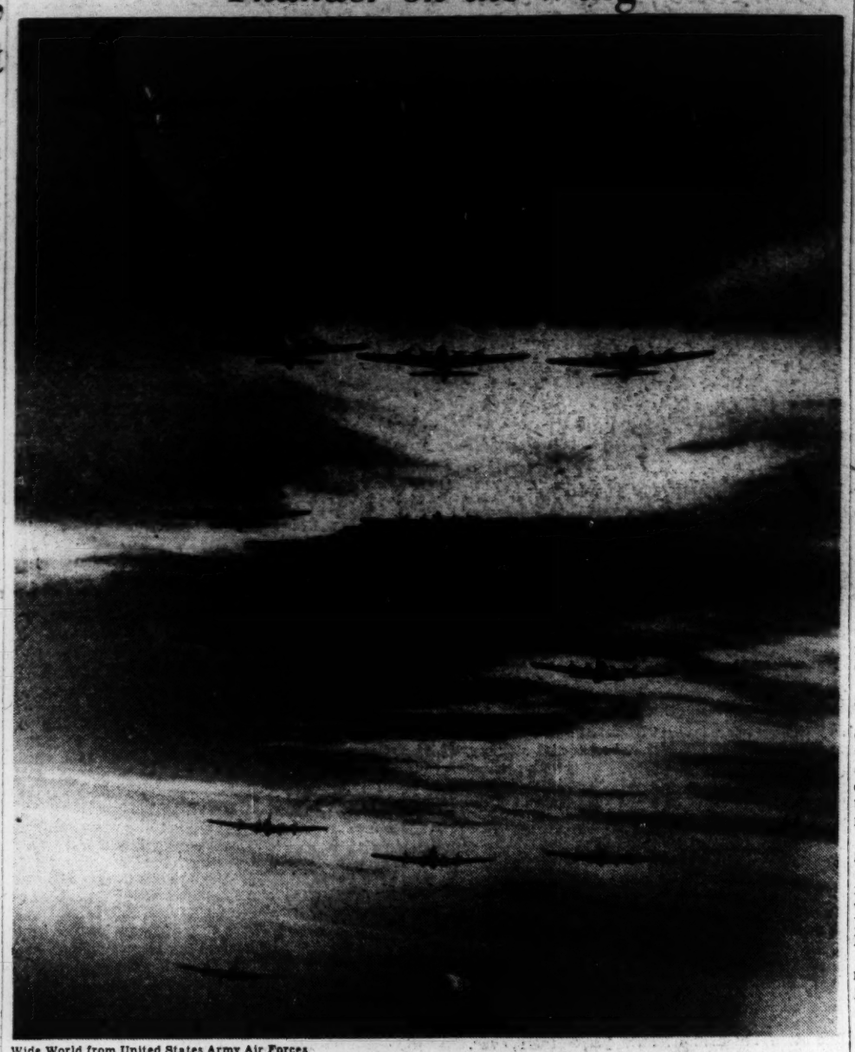
Like Willkie

"Freedom House is nonpartisan and nonpolitical, yet the issues for which Wendell Willkie has fought concern us deeply," the statement says. "He has dramatized them ably in the past, We expect him to continue his leadership now and we shall continue to participate with him in the fight to bring about co-operation among nations as the only way to assure lasting peace."

Signatory were Dorothy Thompson, Herbert Bayard Swope, Harry D. Gieonse, William Agar, and George Field.

Combinations by other candidates and politicians bidding for top place in the Republican setup to effect a stop-Dewey action was evidenced in a statement here today from the committee to nominate Bricker or MacArthur. John A. Schaefer, National Director, declared that, "While the atmosphere has been cleared by Mr. Willkie's retirement, it does not follow that the choice of the Chicago convention is already settled."

Thunder on the Wing



Wide World from United States Army Air Forces

United States Bombers Trace Geometric Pattern in Clouds

Thousands of men and planes in the United States are being prepared to reinforce the vanguard of the Army Air Forces abroad. A group of bombers cuts geometric patterns as the planes sweep off on maneuvers. The strategic bomber group in Orlando, Fla., performs experimental maneuvers and develops new techniques in co-operation with the Army Air Forces Board.

Soviet Places Kravchenko In Deserter Class

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Victor A. Kravchenko, who earlier this week was quoted as having said he had resigned from the Russian Purchasing Commission and that his resignation was in protest against the "double-faced political maneuvers" of his Government, today was stigmatized by the Soviet Embassy as a military deserter and a "liar."

He was identified in the New York Times as being in charge of the metals section of the Commission and in a statement to that paper he said:

"I can no longer support the double-faced politcial maneuvers directed at one and the same time toward collaboration with the United States and Britain while pursuing aims incompatible with such collaboration."

The Soviet Embassy, in a statement issued by its press section early today denied that Mr. Kravchenko was a member of the Commission and said he had been sent for temporary work at the disposal of the Commission in the capacity of one of the inspectors of pipes.

"He became a deserter," the statement continued, "having refused to return to his motherland for military service and to cover his desertion he made slanderous statements about the U. S. S. R. on the pages of certain New York newspapers.

"The statements of Mr. Kravchenko do not require any denials in view of their evidently false character."

Following is the text of the Soviet Embassy statement:

"The press division of the Soviet Embassy in Washington considers it necessary to give the following explanation in regard to the hostile towards the Soviet Union statements by V. Kravchenko, published on April 4 in the New York Times and in some other newspapers.

"Kravchenko lies, stating, that he was in charge of the division of metals in the Soviet Purchasing Commission. In reality Kravchenko was neither a member of the Purchasing Commission, nor was he in charge of the metal division of the Commission. Being on military service, sent for temporary work at the disposal of the Purchasing Commission in the United States in the capacity of one of the inspectors of pipes, Kravchenko had to return to the Soviet Union to continue his military service. Two weeks before the date of his forthcoming departure to the U. S. S. R. to serve in the Red Army, Kravchenka betrayed his military duty and became a deserter having refused to return to his motherland for the military service, and to cover his desertion he made slanderous statements about the U. S. S. R. on the pages of certain New York newspapers.

"The statements of Kravchenko do not require any denials in view of their evidently false character."

Archbishop of York Arrives in New York

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The Most Rev. and Rt. Honorable Cyril Foster Garbett, Archbishop of York, arrived here yesterday.

He was invited to the United States by Presiding Bishop Henry St. George Tucker and will be the guest of the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York.

Transoceanic Firm Formed With Base in Newfoundland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Out of the postwar air transport negotiations now underway on a global basis, a new company appeared today, formed by Newfoundland, United States, Canadian, and British business interests.

To be based on Newfoundland for transoceanic service linking the two hemispheres, the company was announced by V. S. Bennett of St. John business man, RAF captain in World War I, and son of the late Sir John Bennett, who was Newfoundland Colonial Secretary for many years.

Financing Planned

United States representation in the project will be headed by Smith, Barney & Co., New York investment banker firm, and Canadian representation by Greenshields & Co., Inc., of Montreal. British interests will be announced at a later date.

The two firms have had leading roles in financing of air transport lines at home and abroad. Russell Bell, a senior partner in the Canadian firm, is a director of several Canadian companies which have engaged in air transport and aircraft manufacture.

The new transoceanic line has been incorporated in Newfoundland in the name of Air Transport Limited, which it is proposed to change to North Atlantic Airways. Subject to the consent of the governments involved, it plans to operate, over the short North Atlantic routes, especially-equipped aircraft, connecting Great Britain and the North American and European mainlands, according to Mr. Bennett.

Surveys Under Way

Capital requirements of the company will depend upon results of surveys now being made. The new project would be the first of its kind with the backing of Canadian, American, and British capital, it was pointed out. The company has under consideration methods whereby other countries may participate.

Mr. Bennett disclosed that the company is making application immediately to the Newfoundland Government for landing and navigational rights and rights to the use of other transport facilities now existing or projected, and for reciprocal rights to these countries which may be accorded similar facilities in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Military Colleges Get Trainees First

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The nation's eight recognized military colleges will be given first priority in assignment of students in the Army's revised specialized training program, Senator Burnett R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina said yesterday after conferenees with War Department officials.

Senator Maybank said Army plans for next year, as now contemplated, call for a greatly reduced training program in connection with all colleges. Its size will depend on the number of 17-year-old students who wish to participate.

Warren 'Unchanged'

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 7 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie's withdrawal as a candidate "has not changed my position" and has not affected the position of the California delegation of 50 to the Republican National Convention, Gov. Earl Warren said at his press conference yesterday.

He repeated once more that he was not an actual candidate for either the Presidential or Vice-Presidential nomination. Technically, however, he is a candidate, because the only Republican Presidential ticket on the May 16 California primary ballot is pledged to him.

Asked if he would consent to run for Vice-President if "drafted" at the convention, Governor Warren said:

"I do not care to comment on that. There is nobody representing me and there is nobody I am close to doing anything for me in that respect."

Bricker Wants U. S. to Retain Island Bases

CHICAGO, April 7 (AP) — Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio stated today that the United States should "exercise intelligent self-interest" in dealing with postwar problems, and should retain the strategic bases it has built in various parts of the world.

The Governor, campaigning for the Republican presidential nomination, asserted in an address prepared for delivery before the Executives Club that all nations should approach postwar problems "in mutual, fair understanding."

"This nation," he added, "like other participants in the peace, should exercise intelligent self-interest. Secret commitments have no part in the processes of the Republic.

Mr. Bricker said American soldiers were not fighting their way to possession of Pacifis islands, "only to have our leaders give them all away with a grandiose gesture at some future conference table."

The Governor stated such bases would help in the development of new trade routes and would keep open communication lines and "would be vital in preventing a second Pearl Harbor."

The Governor told reporters he did not think any Republican voters would bolt the party because of Wendell Willkie's withdrawal from the G. O. P. race and that he felt sure Mr. Willkie would remain in the fold.

The Ohio Executive, here to begin a speaking campaign which will take him to Oregon, California, and Washington, said he was much encouraged because the Republican Party "is thinking as I am thinking."

Governor Bricker said last night the results of the Wisconsin primary election and the withdrawal of Mr. Willkie would mean an intensified campaign for delegates" for himself.

Governor Bricker declared that he would "support the Republican presidential nominee, whoever he may be."

Red Cross Is $20,000,000 Short of $200,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The Red Cross War Fund is nearly $20,000,000 short of its minimum goal of $200,000,000, Leon Fraser, National Chairman of the Fund campaign, announced today.

"We have asked chapters which haven't raised their quotas to redouble their efforts to finish without delay," Mr. Fraser said.

President Is Mum

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt was asked today whether he cared to comment on Wendell L. Willkie's decision to quit as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. The President replied that he didn't think so.

U. S. Naval Officer Tells How to Improve Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—Aeronautical engineers who have been telling each other what they are doing to better American planes, today listened to a naval aeronautical officer tel them how they could improve American military aircraft, at the second day sessions of the national aeronautic meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers at the Hotel New Yorker.

Lieut. Commander R. E. White, of the maintenance division of the power-plant group of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, just returned from the South Pacific battle zone, stated that combat has proved that America has superior personnel and planes in the war. But battle has also disclosed shortcomings in performance, design and maintenance practices, he charged.

Commander White listed difficulties with atmospheric moisture and inaccessibility of engine parts as major causes of warplane maintenance problems. The former fault causes corrosion, he stated, and the latter wastes man hours.

Plane Hazards

"Airplanes grounded for minor parts," he added, "are not only incapable of performing missions, but also are hazards in case of enemy attack."

He proposed changes in design and construction to make engine control automatic during combats to permit pilots to concentrate on the enemy.

Other specific recommendations made by Commander White included: Standardization of controls in all aircraft; installation of instruments on all panels in the same relative positions; combination of engine controls into one major control—the throttle; accessibility and interchangeability of aircraft accessories between aircraft; and provision for quick-change of engines.

A. L. Klein, design consultant for the Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif., cited weight saving as one of the three maxims in aeronautical design. The others are safety and serviceability, he said.

Design Important

In the field of safety, for instance, small causes often lead to large air catastrophes, he said. Since every device and part known to man will fail sooner or later it is imperative that the aeronautical designer make such failure noncatastrophic, Mr. Klein added.

Weight saving, he said, is as important on small aircraft items as well as on large. "Designers," he commented, "have tendencies to make things such as engine controls larger in large airplanes, even though they are still operated by the same size men."

In a description of the complexity of airplane manufacture Mr. Klein likened the job of keeping track of the parts in a plane under construction as similar to that of "knowing where each of 200,000 rabbits is at all times in a field 2,000 feet square."

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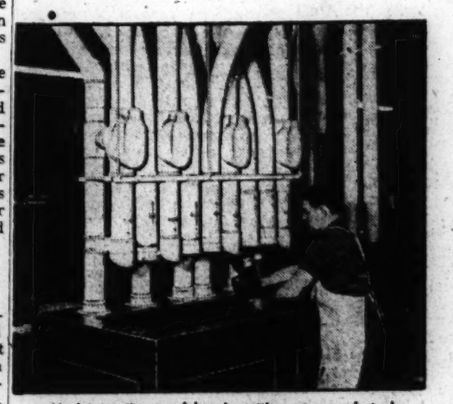
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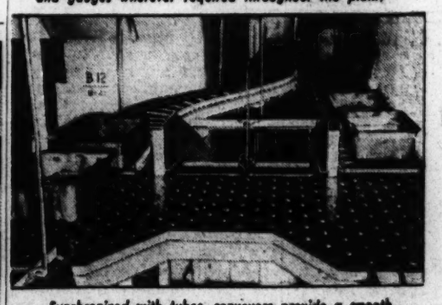
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Chatterbox Snack Lounge Of Y.W.C.A. Opens May 1

Women's Activities

Typical of the young people who are taking an enthusiastic interest in plans for the Boston Y. W. C. A.'s new snack lounge are Ann Ruben and Ruth Breskin, Dorchester business girls, who will receive an award tonight for having won the name contest.

At a special party this evening Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, retiring President of the Y. W. C. A. Board, will present the two thinker-uppers of "Chatterbox"—the name by which the gay new center is to be known—with theater tickets to a current stage performance.

Boys and girls in uniform, who are eagerly awaiting the opening on May 1, were adamant on one point. They wanted nothing that would remind them of the service. This ruled out such possibilities as "Y. G. I.," a name that had found considerable favor with members of the organization.

While G. I.'s and their counterparts in the Navy will be welcome and, it is hoped, frequent patrons, the Chatterbox is being painted and be-striped not only for them but also for high school boys and girls and their older brothers and sisters in business and industry. "The lounge is a drop-in meeting place for all the young people in the community," emphasizes Mrs. Stephen W. Gifford, head of the Committee. It will be open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Room Has Big Fireplace

The room itself is large and friendly with its big fireplace at one end. It is the former living room at the left as you enter the main lobby at 140 Clarendon Street. One feature, however, is that guests do not have to go through the Y. W. C. A. lobby. There is a separate entrance on Clarendon Street.

Center of attraction will be the gleaming soda fountain on one side under its broadly striped, red and white awning. Awning stripes will cover some of the chairs, too. Vermilion, white, chrome yellow, and blue make up the sophisticated color scheme worked out by Mrs. Delcevare King. Venetian blinds in vermilion, no less.

Low wooden tables—sturdy, not wiggly, the girls insisted—will provide space at one end of the room for tête-à-têtes over sandwiches and sodas. Upholstered chairs and divans will be grouped around the fireplace.

"Jills-of-All-Trades"

Those who staff the room must be veritable Jills-of-all-trades with emphasis on soda jerking. Plans are being made for their special training as fountain workers. The Committee estimates it will need a weekly staff of about 70 volunteers. They are now being chosen by Mrs. E. Granville Crabtree and Mrs. Felix Knauth.

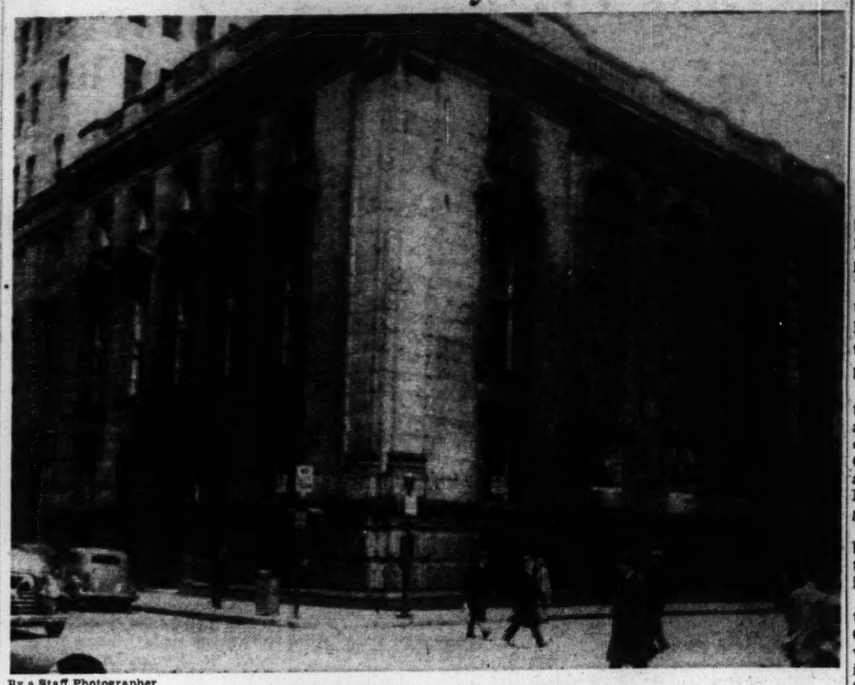
The Chatterbox is expected to fill a long-felt community need. Its details are being carried out by a Committee that is especially anxious to give the young people the kind of meeting place they will enjoy. Their advice has been sought from the beginning and their enthusiasm has been a constant challenge, according to Mrs. Gifford. Some of the girls' groups have even contributed small sums for the purchase of equipment.

Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, Mrs. Knauth, Mrs. Robert R. Bishop, and Mrs. Warren K. Russell are in charge of the opening. Other members of the Committee include Mrs. James O. Foss, Mrs. Benjamin Blake, Mrs. Percival Gilbert, Mrs. Thomas A. B. Bittenbender, Mrs. B. Alden Thresher, Mrs. Mayo Shattuck, and Mrs. William Penn Whitehouse.

Hultman to Speak

Eugene C. Hultman, Metropolitan District Park Commissioner, will be the guest of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. He will illustrate his talk on "Boston's Parks and Waterways" with colored slides, and will also describe duties of his office. Mrs. William C. Cusack will preside.

Victim of Heavy Taxation



By a Staff Photographer

Old Bank Building to Become Parking Lot

Wreckers already have dismantled the interior of this solidly-constructed, 40-year-old, one-time First National Bank of Boston Building, the site of which will become an automobile parking space.

Shoppers Aid Retail Stores To Save Paper

Boston shoppers are meeting paper shortages in the retail stores cheerfully and with the utmost cooperation, Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, said today.

The retail stores, he asserted, in co-operation with their customers, are making a valuable contribution to the critical paper shortage by their conservation programs which involve a restricted use of some papers, the re-use of others, and the salvaging of all waste paper.

Rigid rules concerning the use of tissue and wrapping papers have been adopted by the stores, he said, and the virtual abolishment of gift wrapping is a fact. Large cartons are used over and over again until they are no longer serviceable, and as often as possible, goods are delivered in used cartons.

"There has been a noticeable increase in the number of shoppers who bring their shopping bags with them now," Mr. Bloomfield declared, "and a cheerfulness and willingness among them to carry their own parcels."

"Boston stores were in a favorable position when paper supplies were curtailed," Mr. Bloomfield continued, "because many years ago the Retail Trade Board adopted a program of standardization of wrapping papers and box materials, reducing the number of sizes in use—a measure later adopted by the WPB."

Meanwhile, in Washington, in connection with the national salvage campaign, Harold Boeschenstein, Acting Director of WPB Forest Products Bureau, said that greatly expanded overseas shipments made a larger salvaging of paper an imperative necessity.

"As the size of our own expeditionary forces increases, more and more paper will be needed," Mr. Boeschenstein said, "and as we try to meet the subsistence needs of those in occupied countries, plus the war requirements of our own civilian population, we must be continuously more economical in our use of paper."

Emphasizing his colleague's statement, Rex W. Redey, Director of the Paper Division of WPB, foresaw today a still greater reduction in the available supply of paper bags and wrapping paper for civilians, due to the increased requirements for overseas shipments.

Famous Bank Building Site To Become Parking Lot

Continued from Page 1

tomobile traffic. In the thronged streets around the building, they have caught an idea from the battle of motorists for parking places. Why not tear down the nonproductive building which no one seemed to want, in favor of the lucrative business of auto parking?

Well, they are doing it.

The results will be that the owners will no longer have to be concerned about a degenerating building. They may even get enough money from parking fees to clear the taxes. Assessed valuations will drop off at least by the value of the building. Taxes will be somewhat reduced. The parking project will help to meet traffic problems after the war which will certainly be far worse than ever.

Incidentally, the leveling of the old building will bring light and air into adjoining buildings, helping to build up their values in the open market.

Fish Dealer Says 'Black Market' Is Thriving on OPA Price Ceilings

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Edward Newton, New Bedford, Mass., fish dealer, told a House fisheries subcommittee today that, as a result of Office of Price Administration price ceilings on fish catches, the "black market" is thriving and boat crews are being offered fancy extra inducements to sell their loads.

Mr. Newton said whole crews are being treated to "all the liquor they can drink" at New Bedford tap rooms, by presenting a slip of paper showing that they manned a boat whose fish all went to a certain buyer.

"The captain may get a new piano for his son's birthday," said Mr. Newton.

"Maybe the whole crew will be given a trip to Boston, all expenses paid, room, transportation, theater tickets, or anything they want," said the New Bedford dealer, who told the committee all of those things happened.

Mr. Newton said that his fillet cutting house was losing money under OPA ceilings, leaving him two alternatives—selling to the "black market" or leaving the skins on the fish.

"Only the army will buy fish with the skins on," he said, "and I hate to sell it that way."

Wiliam B. Eldredge, son of the founder of an old New Bedford fish buying house, said his company had built up the New Bedford trade and had sales of $5,000,000 in 1943 before the ceiling prices became effective.

Now, he said, his firm would have to close its door unless OPA lifted its ceilings. Grocers, lawyers and others never before connected with the fish industry have formed stock companies with members of boat crews owning shares, he said.

"We don't get any fish from those boats." Mr. Eldredge said.

Cambridge Industrial Salvage Chief Is Honored by WPB for His Activities

Coincident with the announcement of his double resignation as Chairman of the Cambridge Industrial Salvage Committee and as Chairman of the Cambridge Plan "E" Committee, the War Production Board has presented to J. W. Greer of Cambridge a special "Certificate of Recognition" for his work in community scrap drives.

Mr. Greer organized the Cambridge Committee 15 months ago, and instituted a reporting system covering industrial plants in Cambridge, Somerville, Watertown and Waltham. His resignations were offered because of the press of duties as President of J. W. Greer Company.

In February, firms reporting to the committee accounted for more than one and a half million pounds of scrap metal, scrap rubber and waste paper.

Praising him for his organizational influence, Sumner B. Andrew, District Chief of the WPB Salvage Department, wrote Mr. Greer, "For the year that we have been working together, I am very frank to say no one has accepted the undertakings suggested with such rapidity and complete agreement as you. I know that it will be a relatively easy matter for someone else to carry on now that the detail and original hard work has been done."

Credit Men to Hear Monitor War Editor

Some of the military problems of the coming Allied invasion of the European continent are to be discussed by Homer H. Metz, one of the war editors of The Christian Science Monitor, at the April dinner meeting of the Boston Retail Credit Men's Association, Tuesday, April 11, beginning at 5:30 p. m. The combined reception, dinner, and speaking program will be held in the third floor dining room of Schrafft's, 16 West Street, Boston.

Mr. Metz, who collates the cabled dispatches of the many Monitor war correspondents abroad, had 15 years of varied newspaper experience before coming to the Monitor. He was successively sports writer, reporter, copy reader, makeup editor, columnist, news editor, and radio editor for such journals as the Pittsburgh Press, the New York Morning Telegraph, the New York American, the Newark Ledger, and two of the three great press agencies, International News and the United Press.

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... Be sure foods are thoroughly cool before they go into your refrigerator. Warm foods cause moisture and waste electricity by making the motor run longer than necessary.

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Loew's Theaters Boost Bond Sales

Loew's, Inc., motion picture theater chain, have been instrumental in adding $100,000,000 in War Bonds to the United States Treasury.

Figures just reported to David Bernstein, treasurer of the theater chain, disclose that $70,960,223.35 worth of bonds and stamps have been sold by the theaters and by radio station WHN, which is affiliated with them, since Loew's theaters became issuing agents in June, 1942.

Loew employees have bought $12,537,730 in bonds, and the company itself has purchased $26,840,000 in bonds since the war began.

Girl Work-Plan Findings Coming

Findings of an inquiry into the Connecticut tobacco fields as suitable for recruitment of Boston school girls from 15 years and up will be given to the Boston School Committee at its meeting next Tuesday afternoon.

The investigators, headed by Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Schools of Boston, met yesterday in Mr. Gould's office and completed their report. The other members of the committee which visited the Connecticut plantations were John B. Casey, Headmaster of the Jamaica Plain High School, who is in charge of the Boston schools' recruiting for the farms, and Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Massachusetts.

They were joined by James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, who participated in the making of the recommendations.

Million Coal Blanks Received for N. E.

A million copies of a new consumer declaration form for New England coal users have been printed and are now being distributed among coal dealers all over the area in preparation for the new Solid Fuels Administration program which will go into effect on Monday.

The coal distribution plan originally was ordered to go into effect on April 1, but the order was suspended for 10 days because of the lack of blanks.

As during the winter passed, New England users of such solid fuels as anthracite and bituminous coal and coke will be allowed seven eighths of their annual requirements, and, contrary to reports, will not receive one eighth less during next winter than they obtained during the winter just passed.

John M. S. Allison

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7 (AP)—John M. S. Allison, who passed on here yesterday, was Professor of History at Yale University. He had been a member of the Yale faculty for 30 years.

Born in Pittsburgh, Pa., he was graduated from Princeton in 1910 and attended the University of Paris. He attended the Princeton Graduate School, 1912 to 1914 and became a member of the Yale faculty in the autumn of 1914.

Professor Allison served as a first lieutenant in World War I. He returned to Yale after the war, becoming Randolph W. Townsend Professor of History and for a time served as chairman of the University history department. He was the author of several books on medieval French history.

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'In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy—'

By a Staff Photographer

And the Younger They Are, the Greater the Tiny Crocuses Appeal

Bright little blue, white, and yellow harbingers of spring—peeping crocuses on a Back Bay lawn—attract the attention of four-year-old Henry Romberg of Brookline, who pauses a moment to bend low and sniff the blooms, which will soon burst forth in all the glory of spring.

Benefit Plan For R. I. Vets Wins Favor

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7—Although Rhode Island is still paying interest on bonds floated 25 years ago to provide bonus payments to returning veterans of World War I, there is prospect that the State will float another large loan to provide benefits for the veterans returning from the present war.

Leaders of veterans' organizations both here in Rhode Island and at Washington are favorably disposed to a plan outlined by Gov. J. Howard McGrath in an address recently before the State Department of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Instead of distributing cash bonuses, the Governor suggested that the State issue insurance policies to the veterans.

To equal the cash benefits distributed after the last war, the Governor pointed out, the State would have to pay out $10,000,000 in benefits with another estimated $10,000,000 for interest. He expressed the opinion that the veterans would gain more if the State would issue to them $20,000,000 worth of insurance policies to be written by private insurance companies and to be financed by the State on an annual premium basis.

The bonus payments made to veterans of the last war totaled $3,000,000 and in the past 25 years the interest has amounted to another $3,000,000.

The cost of financing the insurance and greater benefits can be distributed to the veterans of World War II if private insurance companies will accept the challenge and write the policies accepting annual premium payments by the State, Governor McGrath said.

"It is time to get down to serious thinking and to formulate a program of protection and security for veterans against unforseeable incidents the future may hold," the Governor told the American Legion auxiliary.

"I pledge you that the State, so far as I am connected with it, will be glad to listen to any program for rehabilitation of veterans that you may propose."

Leaders of various veterans' organizations with headquarters in Washington expressed tentative approval of the Rhode Island Governor's suggestion when informed of it this week.

Hub School Survey Specialists Named

The Boston Finance Commission has announced the complete list of specialists chosen by Dr. George D. Strayer to conduct the general survey of the Boston School System.

Numbering 25 members, including four research workers, the list is as follows:

Akerly, Harold E., Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Rochester, N. Y.; Brownell, Dr. S. M., Professor of Educational Administration, Yale University; Chase, Dr. W. Linwood, Professor of Education, School of Education, Boston University; Connor, W. L., formerly Director of Research, Cleveland Public Schools; Cotton, Dr. Dana, Director of Vocational Guidance, State Department of Education, Augusta, Maine; Elicker, Dr. Paul T., Executive Secretary, National Association of Secondary School Principals; Essert, Dr. Paul L., Superintendent of Schools, Board of Education, Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Herlihy, Dr. Charles M., President, State Teachers College, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kellar, Dr. Wylma R., Assistant Professor of Education, Boston College; Lewis, John W., Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Baltimore, Md.; Nelson, Edwin F., Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Business Affairs, Hartford, Conn.; Nichols, Dr. F. G., Associate Professor of Education, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University; Nichols, John E., Supervisor, School Buildings and Plans, Hartford, Conn.; Peik, Dr. W. E., Dean of School of Education, University of Minnesota; Rankin, Dr. Paul T., Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Detroit, Mich.; Sheehan, the Rev. Arthur J., S. J., General Prefect of Studies of the New England Province; Simpson, Alfred D., Associate Professor of Education, Harvard University; Sullivan, Dr. Helen B., Associate Professor of Education, Boston University; Thurston, Dr. Lee M., Professor of Education, University of Pittsburgh; Young, Dr. William E., Director of Elementary Education, State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y.

Research Workers

Andrews, Wendell B., State Department of Education, New York; Flanders, Dr. J. K., State Normal School, Oswego, N. Y.; Koch, Wayne S., High School Principal, Phillipsburg, Pa.; Moulton, John K., High School Principal, Rockport, Mass.

Job-Quitting in N. E. Area Lower Than It Is Elsewhere

Fewer workers are quitting their war jobs in New England than in the country at large, figuring the comparative rates, Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, reported here today.

"Since May of last year voluntary quits in major war establishments in New England have declined by almost one-fourth," Mr. Smith said.

"In May the average quit rate for manufacturing establishments in New England classified labor market areas was 4.0 per cent and by December it had declined to 3.1 per cent.

"A comparison of national and regional quit rates indicates that New England rates, which were already lower in May than the national average, experienced a relatively greater decline by December.

"The national quit rate declined by 10 per cent from May to December, compared with a decline of 23 per cent in New England."

Separation Rate

Mr. Smith also pointed out that the separation rate—that is, the rate of job endings from all causes, including layoffs and discharges as well as voluntary giving up of jobs—ran lower in New England than nationally. In December the national total separation rate stood at 6.4 per cent, in New England at 5.2 per cent.

"While the national total separation rate declined by 3 per cent in the eight-month period," he added, "the New England separation rate declined by 10 per cent."

Commenting on the significance of the tightening up of job holdings, the WMC Director said: "In the face of a declining civilian work force with no reduction in the anticipated level of war production, increased productivity is one of the most pressing manpower problems.

"Through the development of its stabilization program the War Manpower Commisison has been concentrating on one aspect of this problem—that of reducing unnecessary turnover.

"A general reduction in unnecessary turnover should gradually increase the level of workers' skills in war jobs, thus overcoming some of the anticipated decrease in number of workers employed."

Reason Advanced

The reason for New England showing a lower rate of separations from jobs for all causes in December was its lower quit rate. It happened that the other causes of job separations averaged the same nationally as regionally. Layoffs were slightly larger in New England and discharges slightly lower here than the corresponding national figures.

Major war industries of New England, with the exception of shipbuilding, had quit rates of less than 3 per cent in December while major civilian industries had quit rates over 3 per cent.

"The decline in the average quit rate in New England from 4.0 per cent in May to 3.1 per cent in December probably can be attributed partly to the inauguration of WMC Regulation 7, effective Oct. 15, which established strict stabilization controls," Mr. Smith said, "Employment stabilization plans are now operating in 51 New England areas and plans have been submitted, but have not yet been approved for 11 additional areas.

"Effective administration of the stabilization program may reduce the quit rates in 1944 below the level of 1943. The fact that peak employment is now reached in many firms may also contribute to a further decline in the quit rate. Abnormally high losses, owing to quits, are characteristic of plants which are building up their work force, since such losses are concentrated among new employees."

Bail of $25,000 Cut to $5,000 In Gas Coupon Case

Bail of $25,000 was reduced to $5,000 today for two Detroit men who had been held on charges of illegal possession of 4,168 "A" gasoline ration coupons. The men were released, pending action by the Federal Grand Jury, after they had waived hearings before United States Commissioners William C. Rogers and Martin T. Hall.

They were Gus J. Skartalvas and Henry Catinella. They were removed from a train at Worcester while en route to attend boxing matches in Boston on March 17. The coupons were found sewn in the linings of their overcoats.

Harold G. Jackson, Assistant United States Attorney, told the Court at the time they were arraigned, that they were alleged to be members of a "black market" ring operating in all large cities of the East, with headquarters in Detroit.

Mr. Jackson denounced the alleged racket in gas coupons and said that Office of Price Administration and other agencies are combining their efforts to smash the ring, which is "an affront against the laws of the United States and also impedes the war effort at this time when gasoline is an essential war commodity."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, and J8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps K8, L8, and M8 will become valid April 9; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Next inspection for A cars, Sept. 30; B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Gas-Coupon Bank Checkup Shows Many Counterfeits

Conducting a concerted drive, the Regional Office of Price Administration has been checking all ration banking accounts of gasoline station operators in this area. A large number of counterfeit coupons have come to light, it is reported, and more than 100 station operators will be called before OPA hearing commissioners for questioning.

Those found guilty, it was stated, will face suspension of gasoline privileges for the duration of the Second War Powers Act until Dec. 31, 1946.

Antiques Display To Open April 10

Antiquarians, war brides and householders who have found a scarcity of new furniture in the shops should all be interested in the New England Antiques Exposition and Sale which will be held in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza from Monday, April 10, through April 13, with its doors open from 1 p. m. to 11 p. m., except on Thursday when the closing time will be 10 p. m.

Mrs. Dorothy Hazen, director of the Exposition, who may be reached beginning tomorrow at the Copley-Plaza, has secured a distinguished list of exhibitors, and many of the antiques for sale will be museum pieces.

Among the organizations planning booths is the British War Relief Society's Caledonian Market. A committee from the Society's Uptown Branch will have charge of this booth. They met yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Mrs. Richard Wood to discuss arangements.

For Men Who Plan

Some day these men, who draw the plans for their future homes, will see their dreams come true.

And like you, who already have your home, they will need another plan . . . a complete insurance protection plan that makes men's dreams *stay* true.

For them and for you, *The Man with the Plan* will always be ready to analyze insurance needs and to outline complete protection plans best suited for every home.

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New England Dept.

One Liberty Square

Boston 7, Mass.

Harvard Day at the Symphony Concert—New Films as They Come to Boston

Woodworth for Conductor; Piston Work for Novelty

By L. A. Sloper

It was Harvard Day at the Symphony concerts yesterday. It was also a day of novelties. G. Wallace Woodworth conducted the orchestra for the first time in a subscription concert. Walter Piston's Second Symphony was performed for the first time in Boston. Haydn's Symphony in D minor, No. 80, was played for the first time at these concerts. Rudolf Serkin was soloist in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto for the first time with this orchestra.

The Haydn symphony is one of five which Alfred Einstein unearthed from the British Museum. It was played last summer under Mr. Woodworth's direction by an orchestra made up of Boston Symphony men.

It is a delightful work, typical of Haydn, and most characteristic, as Mr. Einstein has noted, in its Finale, which, with its syncopated theme, disports itself with a willful gaiety and a restless wit.

The theme of the Trio, though, is surprisingly banal for this master. Mr. Einstein insists that it is as authentic as the rest of the score, but he confesses that good musicians have believed it a forgery.

Mr. Piston's Second Symphony may well become his most popular score. Without sacrifice of scholarship, it is charged with more emotion than his previous works. A melancholy lyricism pervades it. Its harmonies are modern, but not so acidulous that conservatives will be distressed by them. In fact, you could call this symphony romantic without exaggeration. Listening to it, you recall Tchaikovsky or Franck, not because of any echoes of their works, but because their spirit seems to be hovering over the contemporary composer. An astonishing development indeed.

Mr. Serkin gave the expected brilliant performance in the "Emperor" Concerto. His technique is prodigious, and he has the bravura style which the work demands. He does less well with the gentler, more subtle phases of this music. His tone is not the most liquid, nor his phrasing the most graceful, nor his rhythms the most flexible that we have ever heard employed to express the tender moments of this concerto. But for virtuosity he has few superiors. The audience gave him an ovation.

Mr. Woodworth justified the confidence of the management in calling him to Symphony Hall for a pair of concerts in the regular series. His demeanor is modest, he has no mannerisms, and he places no reliance on glamour. He conducts with musicianly authority, and with only such gestures as are necessary to convey his desires to the players. He rendered devoted service to Haydn and to Mr. Piston. He was only less effective in his accompaniment for Mr. Serkin. And his spirited rendition of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was positively refreshing.

Shostakovitch Eighth

Shostakovitch's Eighth Symphony will be presented by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting, at the concerts of April 21-22, the next to the last pair of the season. This is presumably the "first American concert performance" which is said to have been promised to Dr. Koussevitzky. The symphony was performed, however, last Sunday by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony in Carnegie Hall, and radiocast by CBS.

Victory Concert

Rudolf Serkin will play at Sunday's Victory Concert in the Museum of Fine Arts for members of the armed forces. His program includes Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata, and Schumann's Symphonic Studies.

John Campbell, John Alvin, James Cardwell, George Offerman, Jr., and Ed Ryan
In "The Sullivans," currently at the Paramount and Fenway

On the Stage

A change in plans takes "Allah Be Praised" to the Plymouth next week instead of the Majestic. It will continue there throughout the week. At the Majestic it would have been obliged to depart after Thursday.

"Pretty Little Parlor" is now officially announced to continue at the Wilbur for a third and final week.

The production of "Hamlet," to be given at Tufts on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of next week, will be in modern costumes and settings.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m

Chungking—12:30 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—The Silent Battle. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:35 p. m.—War Review. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—William Holt. GSC, 9.85 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:45 p. m.—What War Means to Me. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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Roddy McDowall and Lassie
In "Lassie Come Home," at the Exeter beginning Sunday.

Youth Concerts

Two pieces from the Russian repertory that characterize the period of the last Czars are down for performance at the April 12 gathering of school pupils for the Youth Concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Wheeler Beckett, conductor, at Symphony Hall (3:30 o'clock). They are Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite and Rimsky-Korsakov's "Schéhérazade."

For the last meeting of the Youth Concerts (April 26) Hazel Hallet, pianist, will assist in a presentation of the Grieg Piano Concerto.

Monday-Tuesday Series

Dr. Koussevitzky returns to his post as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Monday evening (8:15 o'clock) in Symphony Hall. His program comprises the Rachmaninov Symphony in E minor, No. 2, the Debussy Symphonic Sketches, "The Sea," and the Haydn Symphony in G major, No. 88. On Tuesday afternoon, he repeats the scheme.

M-G-M has bought from Paramount the screen rights to "Merton of the Movies," by Harry Leon Wilson, with Robert Walker in mind for the title role. A stage play was made from the story, and it has twice been filmed as a silent picture.

Washington As Setting For Farce

Shortage of hotel accommodations in Washington, difficulties of businessmen in securing priorities, lack of domestic help, and a bit of romance have been put together in "Standing Room Only" at the Metropolitan to provide a lively farce. It's light and inconsequential. At times it drifts into repetition. Occasionally too it becomes a bit forced. But it does provide some very amusing moments.

Fred MacMurray and Paulette Goddard have the principal roles. He is the brisk young general manager of a toy factory, who goes to the capital to get a war contract. She is a girl from the factory assembly line—believe it or not—who jumps into a job as his secretary and accompanies him to Washington. Roland Young has considerable to do with the yarn as an impressionable householder who takes the pair in as a butler and maid when they are unable to secure more conventional accommodations. And Edward Arnold lends his urbane presence to the confusion as the factory owner, who follows them when they do not seem to be getting the contract.

The humor arises mainly from cross-purposes and misunderstandings. The householder, for instance, does not know that his new butler is really a businessman, and neither does the businessman, when he first takes up residence, know that he is supposed to be a butler. The arrangement, it seems, has been worked out by the new secretary, who is not above a bit of deception. But advantages for the bogus butler are easy to be seen when the Government official whom he has not been able to reach turns up as a dinner guest.

Bits of comic business have been introduced, commenting on the long waits in Government anterooms, the scarcity of maids and butlers, the lack of taxis, the competition for contracts, and the turning of the domestic tables when a wife has a war job and the husband is left at home to keep the house going.

Mr. MacMurray plays his part with good-natured enthusiasm and Miss Goddard cheerfully makes the best of the minor hardships which come her way. Mr. Young is as usual the long-suffering but patient victim of circumstances. Mr. Arnold contributes some entertaining moments when he allows himself to be disguised as a spare butler. Porter Hall bustles about as a business competitor of the toy factory, and Clarence Kolb makes a noisy bureaucrat.

"The Navy Way," which shares the program, tells the story of a recruit at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Robert Lowery and Jean Parker head the cast.

E. F. M.

Joan Tetzel
New member of the cast of "Pretty Little Parlor" at the Wilbur.

'The Sullivans'

"The Sullivans," which came Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway, tells the story of five brothers who were so attached to one another that they found a means of shipping on the same warship.

This is mostly a picture of pleasant family life, with an unexpectedly long section of the film given over to the Sullivan boys' pranks as juveniles. Much fun is made of the fact that there are five of them, as when they all enlist and the official in charge greets each added Sullivan with growing bewilderment. He can't guarantee that they will be assigned to the same vessel, so one of them appeals to Washington and receives a special O. K. This is followed by a naval battle in which the five are lost together.

The early reels show how the youngsters grow up. Bobby Driscoll, as Al., the youngest of the five, proves to be a winning juvenile. Al. is the center of interest in the later parts, too, for much of the action centers round his romance, as acted by Edward Ryan, with Katherine Mary, played by Anne Baxter. One of the pleasantest sequences in the picture shows the Sullivan clan marching to Katherine Mary's house to apologize for making fun of her and Al.

Selena Royle plays the mother of the Sullivan boys and their sister with simple and warm tenderness, and Thomas Mitchell is always within the part of a father who "can't hear himself shave." For 25 years there is no quiet in the Sullivan house. Roy Roberts plays Father Francis in the numerous early scenes in a Roman Catholic church.

The other feature is "Timber Queen," a melodrama with Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes, and June Havoc.

Hollywood On a Tour Of Russia

In "Song of Russia," now at the State and Orpheum, Hollywood is making another good will gesture in the direction of Russia. Under the direction of Gregory Ratoff, with Joseph Pasternak as producer, a film has been prepared that is more a musical romance against a Russian background than a persuasive story of the adventures of an American symphonic conductor visiting the Soviet Union. But within those limits it is agreeable entertainment. It could hardly be otherwise with all the music that is played.

Susan Peters gives a sensitive performance—though more American than Russian—as a village girl musician, who falls in love with and marries the visiting maestro, Robert Taylor, though his baton work seems far too violent for a genuine conductor, makes a disarmingly impressionable young man of the traveling musician. Robert Benchley adds a bit of humor as his more skeptical manager. Michael Chekhov brings some genuine Russian flavor to the film as a collective farmer who is immensely proud of his new tractor. And Felix Bressart and John Hodiak portray respectively a quietly capable young villager and a Soviet official.

The story begins just before the Nazi invasion and carries over into devastation of Russian territory by the Germans. Impressions of the destruction brought by war and by the scorched earth policy of the Russians occupy the concluding portions of the film. That results in an inevitable break in mood. But it probably adds to the dramatic impact of the picture. Brief glimpses of life in Moscow in the early part of the film add to the general interest.

"Memphis Belle," which is included in the program at these two theaters and also at the Keith Memorial, is a 40-minute Technicolor documentary made by U. S. Air Corps photographers describing a bombing raid over Germany. It gives the spectator the impression of having participated in the mission.

Prepared under the direction of Lieut. Col. William Wellman, it depicts preparations for the flight, explains by means of diagrams the tactics employed, shows how the airmen might look to a passenger in the Memphis Belle, photographs bursting flak, lets the spectator see the bombing of the target, points out attacking Nazi interceptor planes, records the return to England, and records the damage done to the bombers and the casualties among the men. The camera looks on while formal honors are paid to the crew of the Memphis Belle by high Army officers and by the King and Queen of England. The brief record concludes with the dispatching of the men on a new mission at home to teach new recruits.

E. F. M.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Allah Be Praised." Featuring Patricia Morison, John Hoysradt, Mary Jane Walsh. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Pretty Little Parlor," new play by Claiborne Foster. Featuring Stella Adler and Sidney Blackmer. Presented by John Moses and Ralph Bellamy. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Second week.

Colonial—"Sheppey," by W. Somerset Maugham. Starring Edmund Gwenn. Directed by Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Memphis Belle," 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30. "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 9:25.

Kenmore—"Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katherine Hepburn. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Hi Ya, Sailor," Ray Eberle. 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

Majestic—"Thirty-Nine Steps." Robert Donat. 1:16, 4:37, 7:58. "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, Gene Kelly. 2:45, 6:06, 9:27.

Metropolitan—"Standing Room Only," Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 9:50. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 10:43 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. 10:35 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:04, 9:50. "Memphis Belle," 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Paramount—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

State—"Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. "Memphis Belle." 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:15.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time," "News Front—Extra Special," "Passing Parade." "Salt Lake Diversion," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"March of Time—Postwar Jobs," "London Blitz," "Fitzpatrick Tour," "Nesbitt," "Guns," "Hugh Herbert," "Trout Fishing," "Attack on Truk," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight

Uptown: "The Lodger," Laird Craig, Merle Oberon. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Mystery Broadcast," Nils Aster, Ruth Terry. "She Is for Me," David Bruce. 2, Continuous 7-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.

Regent: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. "The Underdog," Barton MacLane.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Where Are Your Children," Jackie Cooper, Patricia Morrison. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Hostages," Luise Rainer. "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allan Jones, Evelyn Ankers.

Coolidge Corner: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Pat O'Brien. "Weekend Pass," Martha O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr.

Cleveland Circle: "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "The Lodger," Laird Cregar, Merle Oberon. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Jane Bryan, Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "The North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. "Border Patrol," William Boyd. 2, 8. Barton MacLane.

University: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Mine-sweeper," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Return of the Vampire," Bela Lugosi. "Jeannie," Barbara Mullen.

Codman Square: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Bar 20," William Boyd. 1:50, 7:45.

Franklin: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson. 1:45, 8.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Lodger," Laird Cregar, Merle Oberon. "Hi, Ya Sailor," Donald Woods. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lady Takes a Chance." 2:30, 8:15. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN — Granada: "Three Russian Girls," Ann Sten, Kent Smith. 1:38, 4:50, 8:02. "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 3:03, 6:15, 9:27.

Mystic: "So's Your Uncle," Donald Wood, Elyse Knox. 2, 7, 10. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 3:10, 8:15.

Strand: "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper. 3:35, 7, 9:50. "Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake, Lynn Roberts. 2:25, 8:45.

Orpheum: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 3:20, 9:05. "Klondike Kate," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 2:10, 7:55.

Maplewood: "The Leather Burners," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2:22, 8:22. "The Mad Ghoul," Evelyn Ankers, David Bruce. 3:45, 9:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "His Butler's Sister," Franchot Tone, Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone.

Fellsway: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Lancer Spy."

MELROSE—Melrose: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones, Kittie Carlisle. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. "Weekend Pass," Martha O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "The North Star," Walter Huston.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. "Larceny With Music," Allan Jones, Kittie Carlisle. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. "Calling Dr. Death," Lon Chaney, Patricia Morison.

Strand: "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Mischa Auer. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Corvette K-225" Randolph Scott. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 2:07, 7:52. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller, Nancy Kelly. 3:42, 9:27.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. "Mirable of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

Coolidge: "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Matur. "Thunder Birds," J. Sutton, Gene Tierney.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "The North Star," Walter Huston.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

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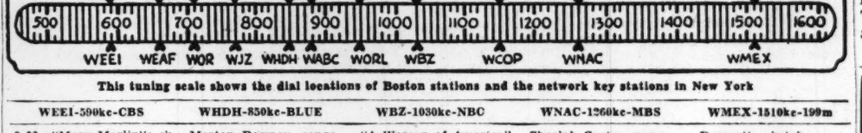
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news ..	Dramatic sketch .....
3:15 Caribbean; Drama	A to Z in Novelty	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Concert orchestra	Dramatic sketch .....
3:30 News; Snapshots..	Red Cross program;	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Easter program .....
3:45 "Help Wanted" ...	speaker; music	'Right to Happiness";	Variety show; orch....	Easter program .....
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	"Backstage Wife" ...	Walter-Compton, news	News; Sammy Kaye's Or
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	'Stella Dallas'; sketch	Musical Roundup	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:30 Girl's Club of Air	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch....	Harry James' Orch. ....
4:45 Red Cross Service	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Jack Leonard, songs
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Johnny Long's Or
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch ..	'We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:30 Arthur Godfrey	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45 American Women..	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch ..	News service .....
6:00 News comments ..	Terry and the Pirates ..	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15 Lynn Murray's Show	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Digest; Snapshots	Beyond Victory .....
6:30 "Musically Yours"	'Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star; Theater ..	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15 Claire Neisen; dr.	Nero Wolfe"; drama ..	J. W. Vandercook, news	'Parade'; Income Taxes	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	Sabby Lewis's Orchestra	Joseph Tall: Variety...
7:45 soloist; orchestra.	western drama	John Barry, comment ..	Sabby Lewis's Orchestra	Joseph Tall: Variety...
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	Central Baptist Church:
8:15 Easter music; Lt.	"Parker Family"; dr.	Graham; F Black's Or	Fulton Oursler Reports.	music; speaker .....
8:30 Helen Jacobs; or-	Meet Your Navy; music	Hit Parade; Lulu Bates	"Freedom of Opportuni-	Central Baptist Church:
8:45 chestra; News	var. show; Interviews	soloist; chorus; orch.	ty'; drama; guests	music; speaker .....
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Religious dramatization
9:15 norant"; comedy ..	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Believe It or Not"	Religious dramatization
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	'People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Jean	Religious dramatization
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra; Dr....	Quiz; Art Linkletter ..	Bartel; J. R. King, mc	Religious dramatization
10:00 Moore-Durante Va-	Sammy Eisen's Orch....	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Cedric Foster, news	Religious dramatization
10:15 riety show; orch.	Top of the Evening ..	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy.	Dean Hudson's Orch....	Religious dramatization
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; Leo Durocher ..	Del Courtney's Orch....	Religious dramatization
10:45 Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Easter program; speaker	Music; Weather	Religious dramatization
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Religious dramatization
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Allen Roth's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Religious dramatization
11:30 "Mrs. Miniver"; dr	Fishermen's program...	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Religious dramatization
11:45 "Mrs. Miniver"; dr	D'Artega presents; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch..	Religious dramatization

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock ...	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Organ	.....
7:15 News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	News service	Religious service
7:30 Music; News	"The Ranch Girl"	News service	'Breakfast Band Box"	N E Fellowship; religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather.	Spike Jones' Orch.	'Band Box"; "Salute"	N E Fellowship; religious
8:00 News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum" ...	News service	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum" ...	'George & Dixie'; News	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:30 Home Fr't Hannah	"From the Hymnal"	News service	Saturday Encores	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Newsreel of the Air ....
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 "Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	John Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 Gardener's Clinic.	"Breakfast Club"	"Now Is the Time"; dr.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time .....
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Women in Arm. Forces	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time .....
10:00 'Youth on Parade';	Civil Service Program ..	"Off the Record"	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Air ..
10:15 music; drama	"Tops in Bands"	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk .....
10:30 Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program ...	Home Decorating Talks	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45 Homemaking talks	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey: Stories.
11:00 News; Nila Mack's	"Singing Bees"	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies'	Children's Bible Hour ..	Musical program .....
11:15 "Let's Pretend" ..	Allen Roth's Orchestra.	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour ..	John Kiley, organ .....
11:30 "Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk ..	'Lighted Window'; dr.	Children's Bible Hour ..	"Music for You" .....
11:45 tions"; B. Burke	Air Express Music	with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour ..	News service .....
12:00 Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program .....
12:15 Jeanne Cagney	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program .....
12:30 Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 wood; N. Coleman	Hour; speakers; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 Grand Central Sta-	"WACS You Know"	'Here's to Youth'; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies .....
1:15 tion; dr.; News..	"WACS You Know"	'Strength for America'	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera....
1:30 Country Journal ..	Serenade to Spring	Easter Eve Music	Vincent Lopez' Orch....	Parade of Bands .....
1:45 Country Journal ..	Fishermen's Program ...	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch....	Parade of Bands .....
2:00 'Of Men & Books';	Metropolitan Opera:	First Service Command	Charles Hodges, news ..	You Shall Have Music ..
2:15 J T Frederick, con	Puccini's "La Tosca";	Performance: mus.; dr.	Lani McIntire's Orch....	You Shall Have Music ..
2:30 News service	Grace Moore; Charles	Weekend Function	Chas. Bickford: "Road	Leatherneck Parade ....
2:45 Across Caribbean ..	Kullman; George Ce-	Weekend Function	to Emmaus"; dr.; choir	News service .....
3:00 Victory F. O. B.;	hanovsky; Cesare So-	New England Junior	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Mystery Melodies .....
3:15 speaker; music	dero, conductor	Town Meeting	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Mystery Melodies .....
3:30 Philadelphia Orch.:	Metropolitan Opera	Adventures in Research	Army-Navy H'as Party:	Cowboy Jamboree .....
3:45 Eugene Ormandy	Metropolitan Opera	"Men Make the Navy" ..	variety show; orch.	"Kick Conga" .....
4:00 con.; Wm Kapell;	Metropolitan Opera	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Boston College-Boston	Raymond Scott's Orch.
4:15 Wagner: Parsifal ..	Metropolitan Opera	"Preview of Tomorrow"	University debate	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30 News; "Follies"	Metropolitan Opera	Doctors at War: drama	Justin Stone's Orch....	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:45 Evelyn Howe, mc	Metropolitan Opera	Doctors at War: drama	Musical Roundup	Will Bradley's Orch. ....
5:00 Corliss Archer, dr.	Army-Navy 'E' Award:	'Your America'; Music;	Navy Bulletin Board:	Larry Clinton's Orch.
5:15 Corliss Archer: dr.	speakers; music	Josef Goestner, cond.,	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dolly Dawn's Orch....
5:30 "Mother & Dad"; dr	Musical program	'Story to Order';	Blue Barron's Orch. ..	Harold Grant's Orch....
5:45 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Marion Mann, songs	'Starring Curt Massey'	Blue Barron's Orch. ..	News service .....
6:00 "Page One"; News	WHDH Studio Orch....	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15 People's Platform:	WHDH Studio Orch....	Symphony of Melody ..	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale .....
6:30 'Atlantic Charter'	News service	Easter Eve Program	Musical Rendesvous ..	Studio speaker .....
6:45 World Today News	Leon Henderson	Archbishop of York, talk	Musical Rendesvous ..	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 Lionel Barrymore:	"Gaslight Harmonies";	"The American Story";	American Eagles in	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15 "Mayor of Town"	Snow White"; music.	"The Wars of Freedom'	Britain; Interviews ..	News service .....
7:30 Bob Hope; Tu'ka	Eleanor Sieber; Jan	'Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours".	Ann Nigro, piano .....
7:45 to the Yanks"	Peeree; J Blackton, con	'Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Paul Mann's Orch. ....
8:00 Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	Abie's Irish Rose'; com	Moods for Moderns ...	Religious program .....
8:15 riety show

Nazis Rush Reinforcements to Troops Trapped in Russia

Continued from Page 1

the many lagoons and lakes protecting the stronghold, Red Star dispatches report.

While the Germans struck out in strong counterattacks from the almost beleaguered base, Russian Stormovik planes and bombers pounded at the city's defenses and escape lines of communications.

Three hundred miles to the northwest, the Russians engaged in stiff battles against large groups of enemy tanks, infantry, and self-propelled guns sent to rescue another besieged German garrison at Tarnopol.

Strong German tank and infantry forces are being hurled against Russian troops encircling Tarnopol in southeastern Poland in a last-minute effort to relieve the trapped garrison, a Soviet communiqué declared.

The attack was launched from German-held territory southwest of Tarnopol, the Russian bulletin said, and came after Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First Ukrainian Army had captured more than half of the area within the city. Street fighting has been reported going on since April 3.

Attempts to lift the siege April 6 were repulsed with heavy losses, the communique announced, but added that fierce fighting is continuing.

The Germans, it appeared, were attempting to rescue both the Tarnopol garrison and the remnants of 15 divisions encircled in the Skala sector northeast of Cernauti, and have thrown formidable forces into the drive to crack the Red Army cordons.

Marshal Zhukov's troops, however, were reported to have tightened their ring of encirclement near Skala by capturing important defense strong points, including the fortified town of Skala itself.

Germans Use Dutch To Build West Wall

By the Associated Press

London, April 7

The Netherlands Government in exile announced April 6 that the Germans in March increased their drive to use forced Dutch labor to build West Wall defenses against the Allied invasion.

Netherlands officials here, in a review of enemy activity in Holland from Jan. 1 to March 30, estimated 3,685 Dutch citizens are being held as hostages and added that since the start of the war approxmiately 20,000 Dutchmen had passed on in concentration camps or had been shot.

Russians Capture Huge War Stocks

The Russian communiqué announced the capture of huge stocks of war booty in the Skala fighting, including six tanks, 600 vehicles, 29 transport planes and four fighters. The transport planes apparently had been held in readiness to fly high military personnel from the encircled area after delivering supplies to the trapped forces.

Three hundred miles southeast of Tarnopol, Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army struck toward Odessa in a 15-mile drive from captured Razdelnaya, which brought it to a point 23 miles northwest of the Black Sea port, posing a new threat to that Nazi-held bastion.

General Malinovsky's drive, a brilliant flanking movement that apparently caught the enemy by surprise, drew closer the Red Army ring being forged around the beleaguered port, already threatened from the north and northeast.

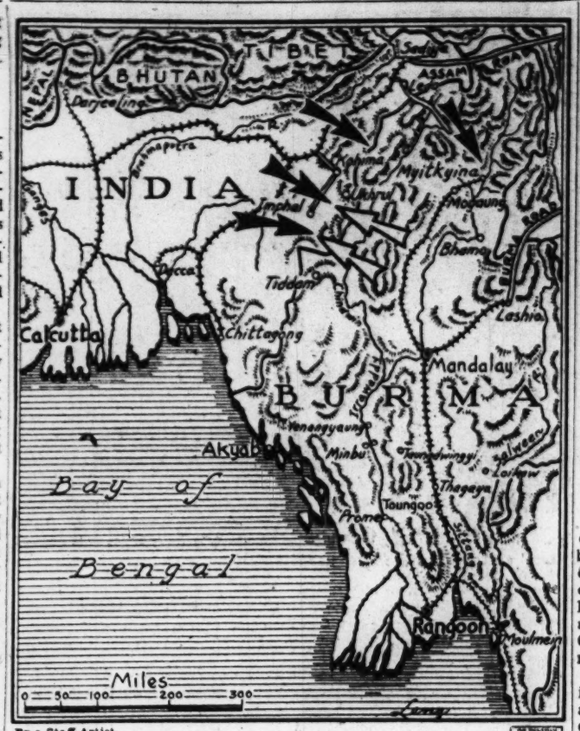
Inside the rapidly constricting arc, harassed German and Rumanian troops were being herded closer to the shores of the Black Sea and their last remaining escape corridor across the Dniester estuary, 20 miles southwest of Odessa.

The drive from Razdelnaya, important rail junction 38 miles above Odessa, which fell to the Russians April 5, smashed a fierce Axis counterattack aimed at recapturing that control point for traffic westward into Bessarabia, a Soviet war bulletin said. General Malinovsky's veterans then pushed down the railway to storm Karpova, 23 miles northwest of Odessa, and fanned out to take Grosulova, 18 miles northwest of Razdelnaya.

From the north, another Soviet column surged down the banks of the rain-swollen Kuyalnik River for 13 miles to capture Maryanovka, 21 miles from Odessa, while from the northeast, a third force swept along the shores of the Black Sea to storm the town of Sverdlova, 14 miles from the heart of the metropolis, according to the communiqué.

For the fourth-straight day, the Moscow communiqué made no mention of the progress of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army, last reported across the Pruth River nine miles above the Rumanian city of Jassy.

Thirty Russian bombers with fighter escort attacked the Finnish port of Kotka, east of Helsingfors, and caused damage and casualties, the German Radio said, quoting a Finnish communiqué.



By a Staff Artist

Allies Counterattack in India

Black arrows at left show how Allied troops have counterattacked and halted, at least momentarily, Japanese thrusts toward the important base of Imphal (white arrows). Black arrow in center shows where new Allied attacks are harassing Japanese communications, and black arrow at extreme right indicates approximate position of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces. Some Japanese units are now said to be within 40 miles of the Bengal-Assam railway shown at top.

South Europe:

U. S. Bombers Hammer Zagreb

Heavy bombers of the United States 15th Air Force again attacked a Balkan target on April 6, hammering this time at a German airfield in the Croatian Capital of Zagreb, as ground action on all Italian fronts remained at a virtual standstill.

Zagreb was vigorously defended by about 120 German planes. Sixteen were shot down in battles over northern Yugoslavia, Allied Headquarters in Naples, Italy, announced, and three Allied heavy bombers were lost.

Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by Thunderbolts and Lightnings, took part in the attack. Returning crewmen reported that the fight was hot and heavy, but there was nothing to substantiate German reports describing the battle as "one of the greatest strategical defeats suffered so far" by the 15th Air Force.

An announcement from headquarters said that on the Anzio beachhead, a strong German patrol attacked an Allied position 1½ miles south of Carroceto but was driven back by grenades and small-arms fire. Fifth Army artillery and tank destroyers blasted enemy gun positions there during the day.

A dispatch sent from the beachhead by an Associated Press war correspondent said the Germans had ringed the Allied defenses with several huge guns capable of combing the entire beachhead from the front line to the coast.

'These include some railroad guns with a potential range up to 54,000 yards [more than 30 miles], which means that the Germans could literally sit in Rome and shell shipping in Anzio Bay," the reporter wrote "How many of these guns are operating against the beachhead either has not been ascertained or is not being divulged."

Pacific:

250 Allied Planes Batter Hollandia

A 250-plane raid against Hollandia in Dutch New Guinea testifies to the steady westward movement of the war against Japan.

Hollandia caught 320 tons of bombs and 250,000 rounds of ammunition from this formidable—especially for the Pacific theater—force of war planes. The attack, which occurred April 5, followed a great smash at the enemy base on the New Guinea coast April 2, when 400 tons were dropped. That assault wiped out the remnants of a 288-plane fleet gathered by the Japanese at this staging base.

Concentration of Allied air power against Hollandia seemed to indicate that previous blows against Rabaul on New Britain and Wewak on New Guinea, both east of Hollandia, had gone far toward rendering them ineffective as enemy bases.

Not one enemy plane rose to fight the Allied planes in the attack April 6 and all the four-engined Liberators, medium Mitchells and Boston bombers and their escorts got back to base. Antiaircraft fire was moderate at the start but tapered off quickly.

The attackers set great fires in fuel and supply dumps. They hit a ship in the harbor and set it ablaze.

Thunderbolts and Lightnings, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué added, meantime strafed islands and shipping down the New Guinea coast to Aitape and Wewak.

At Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Admiral Nimitz announced in a press release that United States Army 7th Air Force Liberators raided Truk the night of April 3-4 and started fires among Dublon's storage tanks. The enemy sent up night fighters and one was shot down. Two of the Liberators were lost. This was the fourteenth attack on Truk in the current series to remove it as an obstacle to the westward advance of Allied forces.

Knox: Nazis Rushing U-Boat Production

By the Associated Press

A U. S. Naval Base, Bermuda April 7

A large-scale renewal of the German U-boat attacks on Allied shipping is possible "soon," Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said yesterday.

"Germany is now concentrating on building submarines to the virtual exclusion of all other kinds of vessels," Mr. Knox declared in an address on the third anniversary of the establishment of this naval base.

"We have been bombing their installations and factories, but their submarine production has by no means been stopped, and we have a good idea of the rate at which they are launching their U-boats. [He gave no indication of the production rate.]

"They will undoubtedly come out in mass soon."

Air Over Europe:

Mosquitoes Attack Reich War Plants

Striking anew at targets previously flattened by British heavy bombers, RAF mosquitoes attacked oft-battered Hamburg and other objectives in the Ruhr and Rhineland last night in the resumption of a campaign designed to thwart German efforts to reconstruct much-needed war industries.

The stab into the heavy-defended industrial area of the Reich by the all-wood bombers, now capable of carrying 4,000 pounds of explosives, was made at the cost of one plane, the British Air Ministry said.

Apparently it was the only blow aimed the night of April 6-7 at the Continent from the west, but shortly before noon April 7 the German Radio warned that "single enemy planes" were over northern Germany, indicating the Allied offensive was being continued by daylight.

The overnight activity followed a heavy daylight attack by American Liberators on the Pas-de-Calais area on the French invasion coast, during which 600 tons of explosives were unloaded on German military installations.

India-Burma:

Japanese Peril China Supply Line

Japanese jungle detachments striking deep into Allied defenses guarding the Bengal-Assam railway have reached positions about 40 miles from that life line supporting Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's North Burma offensive and the air-borne supply route for China, it was disclosed today in New Delhi, India.

It was officially announced that enemy road-block parties which had cut the communications of Imphal by establishing strong points along 15 miles of the road north to Kohima had infiltrated into the area west of the highway, where they were being engaged by British troops.

Imphal itself has been cut off since April 2, when it became known that Japanese parties were on the 60-mile Imphal-Kohima road, the main line of communications for the garrison of the Manipur state capital.

Today's communiqué said the Japanese were continuing to make small isolated attacks in the Imphal area itself, but all these were repulsed, while aggressive British patrols hampered the Japanese by striking across their line of communications west of the Chindwin River.

American heavy bombers staged a full-dress attack on the new Japanese-built Burma-Siam railway on April 5, the communiqué reported. Coming in at levels of 300 to 600 feet, the planes destroyed three bridges and probably destroyed five others, while other direct hits scattered long sections of track.

Chinese troops driving down the Mogaung Valley in central Burma were attacking the Japanese-occupied village of Wakawng, between Shaduzup and Kamang.

Red Army Reverses Roles In Second Siege of Odessa

Continued from Page 1

seige, for the Rumanians in particular are in no mood for a last-ditch stand on Soviet soil—what with the Red Army well into Rumania. The Germans, to—in this case, remnants of the shattered Sixth Army are in no condition for a prolonged stand.

The prevalent mood of the German Army may be read between the lines of the appeal issued by the German Commandant in Krivoi Rog a few days before the entry of the Red Army. A bold-faced "achtung" is followed by this text:

Leaflet Text

"Stragglers! Report at once to the assembly point at school number one.

"Only scoundrels would try to desert and hide in towns at such a time. Everyone must help in bringing cowards to justice! Fight against alarmists and defeatists! In the next few days some small Bolshevik forces which have penetrated the front will try to enter this town.

"These are only small groups and their actions do not affect the general situation. This town will remain ours. Soldiers must not lose their heads when demolitions are carried out on a basis of preparations made long beforehand."

The author of this jumble of contradictions was obviously as panicky as the men he was trying to reassure.

Subsequently, leaflets of almost identical content were issued by the commandants of other towns. No doubt the Odessa commandant has already issued his own bilingual version.

Service Flag Approved For Merchant Mariners

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Service flags for display by families of men in the merchant marine will soon be placed on sale.

The War Shipping Administration announced yesterday it had approved a flag design, and licensed more than 20 manufacturers to produce it. The flag shows a white star or stars on a rectangular blue field, and a white broadside silhouette of a Victory ship. Around the edge of the blue field is a knotted gold rope.

British Parade Easter Hats

Continued from Page 1

migrants seem to be mixed up this year. Willow wrens have arrived before the chief chaffs, which is contrary to the best migratory practice. Observation both last year and this suggests that the ordered life of birds, as well as human beings, is increasingly upset by the war.

The candy rationing and cardboard shortage make Easter eggs almost nonexistent this year. But there is one consolation—more oranges than many an under-6-year-old child can remember ever seeing. All the same, this "glut" of oranges doesn't amount to more than about three a head of population.

But the war has brought a welcome change in Junior's habits with oranges. He doesn't throw peels about any more. He isn't given a chance to, because the careful housewife, following the official food instruction, takes the peel off first to make marmalade or to grate into flavoring for drab wartime cakes and pastries. Perhaps this orange situation provides the keynote to the austere Eastertide in Britain in this year of war.

WAC Janes Will Wear Khaki Tropical Worsted

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The Women's Army Corps' GI Janes will get uniforms of khaki tropical worsted this summer, the War Department said today.

The new uniform is similar to the summer uniform worn by WAC officers, the only difference being that the enlisted woman's uniform does not have braid on the sleeve cuff.

The Wacs will change to the summer uniform on the same date as other military personnel.

This date varies throughout the nation, depending upon weather conditions.

Giraud Offers to Quit Post; Shift Under Consideration

Continued from Page 1

the Armed Forces" is said to have been offered to General Giraud.

General Giraud is a straightforward man, 100 per cent soldier, who has no use for politics. General de Gaulle's nomination to become Supreme Commander of the French armies which brought about General Giraud's resignation was probably aimed less at strenthening his personal position and at interfering with the actual leadership of the French troops on the battlefields than at putting the French Army and its chiefs definitely under the control of the Algiers political authorities.

This move should forestall all intention on part of the French Generals to deal directly with Allied military leaders in liberated France and is, therefore, a consequence of Allied nonrecognition of the Algiers regime.

'Purge' of Army Officers

General Giraud, however, considers only one angle of this last decision of the French Committee of National Liberation, that it makes General de Gaulle his superior even in the military field. Actually, it gives the President of the Committee the powers previously held by the Prime Minister of the French Republic in wartime.

It was likely in any event that more direct control of the Army by General de Gaulle would bring on a "purge" among the high ranking leaders of the French Army. In recent weeks, André Le Trocquer, former Commissioner of War, who has now been replaced by André Diethelm, has been bitterly criticized over the "clean-up" among the French officers corps.

It is significant that this criticism was not only directed against the political reliability of many French officers but against their military efficiency as well. Many delegates insisted that their elderly Generals should be replaced by younger officers.

It was believed that after the reorganization of the French Supreme Command, General de Gaulle and his right-hand man, Colonel Billotte, Secretary of the Committee of National Defense, would put new pressure on the Commander in Chief to shake up his staff.

General Giraud, however, has always been faithful to his old friends in the Army and is known to be opposed to their replacement by younger men.

Relations between the Army chiefs and the representatives of the French people in Algiers have by no means improved during the last month. The French General Staff continues to be the most outspoken representative of the "Vichy-spirit" and the gulf between the two camps, Republican politicians and pro-Pétainists Army chiefs, has not been bridged.

The extent of this gulf between the Commander in Chief and the resistance movement in France came fully to the open when General Giraud appeared in the Pucheu trial to testify in favor of a man whom the French Underground considered as one of their mortal enemies.

General Giraud's declaration that it was he who invited M. Pucheu to come to Algiers, offering to let him serve in the Army under a false name, was the last blow to General Giraud's prestige among the French republicans.

There exists no doubt a strong animosity against General Giraud among the Left-Wing groups in Algiers who want to get rid of the Commander in Chief and to replace him by General de Gaulle or by another Republican General. Constant attacks on part of the French Republicans may also have induced General Giraud to hand in his resignation.

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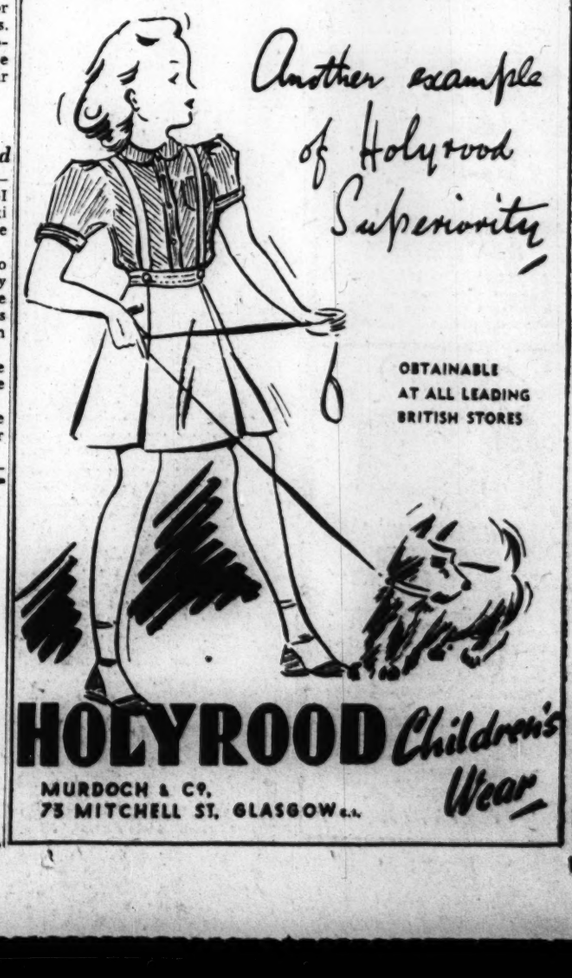
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Nazis Now Keeping Germans In Line Through Fear Policy

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—The fact that Gen. Kurt Dittmar's recent article entitled "Courage of Accepting Consequences" should have been radiocast from Germany to the world clearly shows the evidence of the new depression level reached in the Reich.

"None should overlook the fact that in the south, the war has been inclosed in the gates leading to the heart of Europe," is one of General Dittmar's statements which must have made the Germans more nervous when they read it earlier in their own press. Their depression goes all the deeper since many facts in everyday experience bear out such an interpretation of things.

As they saw their youths being rushed to Hungary and Rumania a week ago so as to prevent a complete collapse of German and satellite forces on the vital southeast section of the front and as their own knowledge has substantiated the point of view that no place throughout Axis Europe is now free from Allied air attacks, the German's fear for the future must be enormous.

Collapse Discussed

In circles outside Germany speculation is increasing concerning the when and how of the German collapse.

Will it be a sudden collapse such as in 1918 when the German armies surrendered, for example, or will there be a gradual wearing down of defensive organizations, as well as the military until they reach a point where even Nazi leaders realize that surrender is inevitable?

Probably it will be the second alternative, and it might be added that already a great advance along that line is discernible.

Even though the German press is in a strait jacket and therefore hardly mirrors Reich public opinion yet it does show up much.

Nowadays it shows that the greatest question in the Reich is what one paper calls "The Great Why," namely why, after having heard so much about Reich world domination for years past, does even Dr. Goebbels' propaganda machine today concentrate upon negations, upon preventing the Allies doing certain things, and upon supplying arguments against the allegations of German War guilt.

Dr. Goebbels nowadays is definitely uninspiring. To the Nazi Party leaders of the Berlin district he declared April 1 that the enemy had material advantages, therefore the Germans must hold their own by "our better quality and deeper thinking."

Germans Perplexed

Such help will not carry the perplexed Germans very far in these days, especially that half of the Reich's industrial population [20,000,000] living in bombed areas. They see little hope for improvements until the war's end and must be content with the Berliner Boersen Zeitung definition of the situation as "if necessary, one can live in a state of stabilized distress without capitulating."

Hitler, Himmler and the Gestapo continue their terror rule, which has now been integrated into the Nazi political system. The result is that fear stalks through the land as never before. It is increased by official propaganda. Thus, the latest advertisement in Berlin against hoardings shows a figure warning people against the danger of spying and advises them to talk about how well fed they are and not about their work.

Germany also is more than ever disturbed concerning the reports in the neutral press by eyewitnesses of the havoc wrought by Allied bombings on the Reich. Thus Foreign Secretary Joachim von Ribbentrop has condemned such travelers' reports as cases of "high treason and espionage."

This is quite in keeping with Nazi justice, seeing that since 1933 anything said or written against the Nazi regime by a foreigner might lead to his being tried for treason if German authorities could lay hands on him.

Unanswered Questions

On April 3, dealing with the problem of neutral reports, a German propagandist radiocast a denial that there is any suppression of personal freedom in Germany. The Swedish press replied simply by asking why no mention has been made of German crushing defeats on the Eastern Front, of devastated cities, and the vast streams of homeless, and of the burning desire of vassal states to withdraw from the so-called cultural crusade against Bolshevism.

Fear at home and abroad sums up the German situation today. But it does not mean that those controlling will not hang on as long as possible. In this connection many new orders are introduced as much for their propaganda as for other effects.

An example was a recent announcement that "all Germans must learn to use a rifle." The order was accompanied by the significant comment that "mass attendance at service rifle shootings would be a powerful proof of the faith in victory and the German people's determination to fight." In other words, propaganda effect is underlined.

Germany's greatest problem today is undoubtedly that of a supply of labor. Foreign workers who are said to number 10,000,000 have not proved satisfactory. Not only in occupied countries like France, Holland, and Belgium but also the satellites of southeast Europe have not fulfilled the Nazis' needs.

Then there is always fear that such workers may prove untrustworthy and be sources of unrest as soon as the Reich itself is threatened by the Allied invasion.

For this reason the newest appeal is for older women as part-time workers for factories and farms. But in view of earlier comb-outs, women now secured will not be of much use for either skilled or heavy work.

Skilled Labor Needed

Skilled labor above all is Germany's great problem. Nazi chemists have achieved much through the interchangeability of products in metal and oil and other industries. As an example, lubricants formerly made from mineral oils are now produced from oil seeds, and tar and peat oils are widely used.

These involve new adjustments in industrial plants and labor, which the Germans have made in a remarkable way.

What, however, cannot be overcome is that the supply of labor from throughout the Reich and Occupied Europe appears to have reached its practical limit, especially as there are no new conquests in view. This is Germany's great problem.

Not even the oil problem, as such, is disturbing to the Reich. For even if the Reich loses the Rumanian oil it will, according to experts, still be left with about 10,000,000 tons of annual production, one third of which is natural oil from the Reich, Austria, Hungary, and Poland.

In Austria production was 70,000 tons in 1939, in 1943 it was nearly 1,000,000 tons.

Brazilians on Way 'Over'

Wide World

Expeditionary Forces Train for Fight Overseas

Members of the Brazilian Expeditionary Forces' Regimento Sampaio, in daily heavy training for their participation in the invasion of Europe, as they clamber up a disembarkation net. The troops, with full kit, must climb up and down the net within a prescribed time, in simulation of actual shipside embarkation and debarkation methods.

Massed Allies See Utter Ruin For Nazi State

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Mobilized economic strength of the United Nations now is "overwhelmingly greater" that that of Germany, the Foreign Economic Administration announces, and the Nazis can fight on effectively only at the expense of exhausing the Reich to a point unparalleled in centuries.

"The sheer weight of the Allied striking power in munitions and the materials to make them is so great than—when fully brought to bear in the land, sea and air operations to come—victory is certain," said astatement by Leo T. Crowley, FEA Administrator.

Aircraft production by the United States, Russia and Great Britain already is four times the German output, Mr. Crowley said, and the supply of alloys for steel manufacture in the United States alone is many times as great.

He warned, however, that the Nazis can wage war "toughly" if they are willing to produce an economic collapse in Germany unequalled since the 30 Years' War and want "to load terrible economic privations on the German people."

Despite allied bombings, industrial Germany, Mr. Crowley continued, the Nazi military machine "is still supported by a powerful war industry."

The inadequacy of this industry in the face of present and future land, air and sea operations of the United Nations "does not alter the fact that German war industry is still great in absolute terms," he said.

"The Nazis apparently are determined to gamble away Germany's patrimony on the hope that time and chance are still worth playing for. Another year of this process—even if the Germans were able to continue resistance that long in the face of the offensives that are to come—would produce a crippling of German economic life without parallel for centuries."

Since the German defeat at Stalingrad and after the intensified air attacks started last February, "a good part of the German industrial scene has been an agonized scramble to maintain production," Mr. Crowley said, and added:

"It is now apparent that the German defense against air attacks cannot prevent the loss of one priority factory after another, the slowing down of production in the most important and efficient centers of war production, and the loss of millions of man hours.

The Germans already have lost many important supply sources, particularly manganese from Nikopol and wheat and other food from the Ukraine, Mr. Crowley said, and now are threatened with loss of alloys, oil and food sources in the Balkans.

Drive on French Underground Fails

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Participation of two outstanding Communist leaders in the reorganized French National Committee of Liberation will certainly strengthen the internal cohesion of the French Underground.

Under the command of Joseph Darnand, French Fascist leader No. 1, the combined Vichy police and German Gestapo forces has undertaken to "liquidate" partisan activities in France once and for all.

Although the French resistance movement is undergoing the most severe trial of its existence, M. Darnand's drive so far has not only failed to attain its objective, but the battlefield of the French Underground is steadily extending. At no time have acts of sabotage and attacks against the German and French Fascists been so numerous.

Keep Groups Intact

Colonel Lelong, Deputy Commander of Darnand's Militia, has openly admitted the failure of the Savoy campaign against the partisans. "The secret terrorist army in the mountains is still dangerous, although it has been hemmed in and cut off from food supplies," he declared, according to the German news agency DNB. Reports from the Swiss border corroborate this statement and indicate that the Militia did not dare to follow the partisan groups into the mountains but was burning and devastating villages and farms in the valleys.

The Underground chiefs have taken counter-measures to keep their organizations intact. Their call for help has been heard in Allied headquarters and important qualities of weapons and supplies have been parachuted to the resistance groups. Many of the larger partisan units have been split, the smaller groups passing through enemy lines and infiltrating into neighboring departments. This shift of partisan activities explains that unrest has flared up in new regions when Vichy claimed to have crushed the resistance definitely.

No Forces to Spare

However, the main reason why the French Underground has so far succeeded in withstanding the storm is that the Germans had no forces to spare and could not undertake a full-fledged repression campaign against the French patriots.

According to reliable reports, the German police forces in France have been recently weakened considerably by transfer of several militarized units of the SS to the Eastern Front and by the induction of numerous Gestapo agents into the armed forces. The German manpower shortage has become so acute that they have to limit themselves to occupy vital strategic points in the occupied countries, leaving it to their satellite henchmen to deal with patriot bands in the country.

Despite the unrelenting working of the Nazi execution squads, the forced restraint of the German police facilitates greatly the continuation of the Underground warfare.

Large Police Force

French Police Chief Darnand disposes very considerable forces which are well armed and which should be strong enough at least to curb organized band activities. Darnand's forces are estimated at 3,000 fully armed Militiamen, (Francguards), 20,000 Militia reservists, 7,000 guard-mobiles (militarized regular police), and 70,000 gendarmes and local police agents. The will of the Fascist leader to use these forces to the utmost cannot be doubted.

But the bulk of these forces has proved unreliable, especially when brought into action against the partisans. This does not apply to the regular police, part of which are in their hearts with the resistance movement, part of which are afraid of Underground revenge against themselves and their family.

The repression of partisan activities ordered by Gestapo Chief Himmler has brought France on the verge of actual civil war. Yet the incapacity of the Germans to continue complete occupation of the conquered countries makes it likely that the French Underground will survive despite relentless persecutions and that it will give valuable help to the invading Allied armies.

Resorts in New England Expect Big 1944 Season

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Indications that New England resorts may have another big summer season is seen in early reservations now in hand for accommodations and for longer stays, according to reliable sources in the hotel and resort industries.

It is pointed out by these sources that this year in particular is the first time in several years that many key persons have even considered having a vacation. And the chances are, they say, that prospective travelers will come to New England to lie "under the apple tree," and take things easy.

Old New England, says these sources, is ready for them. More than ever it has cleaned up, painted up, and is awaiting with its famous dishes to make their sojourn more pleasurable.

Must Take 'Pot Luck'

Sometimes the visitor to New England this summer may have to wait on table or carry his own baggage, it is pointed out, but if he is willing to take "pot luck" as the old "up country" expression has it, he will find a good time awaiting him here.

That these statements are not merely optimism is disclosed in a special report made recently by the Resort Committee and Board of Directors of the New England Hotel Association. The former committee is headed by Frank S. Dodge, of Whitefield, N. H., and the president of the latter group is James T. Brown, of Vermont.

The Resort Committee, which was composed of representative hotel men in New England, was unanimous in its opinion regarding business prospects for 1944.

It pointed out, however, that unfavorable conditions unforseen include possible train curtailment, further gasoline shortages, and the difficulties of securing employees to staff hostelries. As a result of the discussion, however, a committee of Maine resort operators was appointed to advocate the resumption of the "East Wind,"—Washington, D. C., to Bangor, Maine, train.

Personnel Problem

Approximately 75 per cent of the operators said that they would have difficult in completely staffing their places with help. The difficulty they emphasized was not so much that of wages as of securing competent personnel who could remain through the season.

There was a general feeling among the operators that there would be no serious difficulties in securing ordinary repairs and replacements.

The gesoline rationing program, 70 per cent of the operators felt, was working a hardship on the operation of hotels, especially in the amounts allowed for their own businesses. About 30 per cent believed that food rationing is not equitable. There was a feeling that the classifications for city hotels and resort hotels should be separate.

Half of the operators felt that American Plan hotels should offer smaller menus. This meant, in effect, that large a la carte types of menus of former seasons would be replaced by a simpler menu.

About 20 per cent of the hotel men will have more facilities for entertaining their guests. Some of the possibilities mentioned were saddle horses, carriages, development of trails and water facilities, and lawn bowling.

A return of the hotel operator in his old role of "mine host" was forecast in the recommendation that hotel operators should pay more personal attention to their guests.

Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

sians in a position to strike in several directions—to the west, to the south, or to the southwest. Since the Rusians now have more places to go, the Nazis have more places they ned to defend. A large new piece of Nazi-held territory is now in jeopardy.

Silent About Willkie

There was nothing the President could add to reports from Cairo of a peace offensive by the Rumanians. Nor did he let himself be drawn into a discussion of the outcome of the Willkie defeat in Wisconsin and subsequent withdrawal from the Republican presidential race.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who on April 9 is going to address the nation on American foreign policy, has conferred with the President about his radio talk, it was learned. But the President has seen only part of the speech so far, he disclosed at his conference.

The groundwork for the Secretary's talk was laid in his March 21 recapitulation of the nation's foreign policy, issued in answer to attacks charging that the United States had no foreign policy, others charging it improvised its policy daily. This is the first of a number of talks on the same subject to be given by Administration stalwarts in defense of its foreign policy. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas, ranking Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee will take to the radio on the return of Congress from its Easter vacation.

School Lunch Backing Asked

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—A Committee of Educators from various part of the country asked today for public support of Federal legislation to appropriate $50,000,000 for school lunch programs throughout the nation in 1944.

The Committee said in a statement that 6,000,000 children benefited from lunches last year, when a similar amount of money was provided.

The Committee, headed by Dr. George H. Chatfield of the New York Board of Education, specifically asked that Congressmen be urged to support three bills before the Senate Committee on Agriculture to restore the $50,000,000 item to the annual appropriation bill of the Department of Agriculture.

The item was eliminated from the bill during debate on a point of order in the House, the Committee said.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

"Newness of life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOPEFULLY, nay, eagerly, the world awaits a great period of reconstruction and restoration. Governments and individuals alike are planning for a brighter future, with freedom from war and want, more widespread prosperity, healthier, happier lives, and better living and working conditions.

Now how is all this to come about? No amount of post-war planning by statesmen, no special grants for the furthering of careers, no facilities for spacious housing conditions or material health services can really ensure the restoration of peace and plenty on a lasting basis. No, the recovery primarily must be in individual character. There alone can be made the fundamental alteration from the kind of thinking which produced the present apparent crisis. The first step—and it should be taken at once—is to recover the true sense of man's spiritual status, his sonship with God. From the sure foundation of the understanding of this sonship and oneness with God, good, true restoration of man's natural freedom and legitimate harmony can be assured.

* * *

In the inspired pages of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we learn with joy how to exchange our false concepts of man, work, home, and environment for the true and liberating knowledge that man, spiritual and perfect, is ever in his right place, about his Father's business, and the recipient of limitless good.

We really begin the work of recovery as we begin to outgrow mistaken beliefs about God and man. As we recover the understanding of man's true being, wherein only that which is harmonious is real and permanent, daily experiences begin to change for the better. The future no longer dismays, for God, the Father of all, forever provides all that is good. As with awakened consciousness we behold the true nature of God and man, abundance of good flows into our lives. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 28 of Science and Health, "In conscience, we cannot hold to beliefs outgrown; and by understanding more of the divine Principle of the deathless Christ, we are enabled to heal the sick and to triumph over sin."

* * *

Did the disciples of old really understand "the deathless Christ" when they asked their beloved Master (Acts 1:6), "Wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?" Had they really left behind their old ways of thinking, or did they hope for a return of material pomp and power? Christ Jesus, with the glory of the resurrection still upon him, gently elevated their thought to the all-power of God, to whom alone belongs the power to control and govern man aright. He told them that the world awaited their healing ministry, and promised them an outpouring of the holy Spirit, that divine power by which discord, sickness, and sin are overcome. Imbued with quickened understanding of man's true sonship with God, they were enabled to restore others to health and peace, and to bring new freedom and happiness to those ready to receive them.

Perhaps we have been dreaming of a glowing future of prosperity and peace built upon material foundations. Without much sifting of thought we may have believed that the superstructure of happier lives could be built on the outmoded basis of materialism. But that cannot be. Tenderly, the precious truths revealed again to this age through Christian Science show us that permanent freedom from evil can come only by constructive thinking from a new spiritual basis. We need a resurrection of thought from the old physical aspect of man and the universe, to behold man as God's likeness, who dwells forever in the consciousness of unchanging peace and harmony. This transformation of thought was experienced by the disciples long ago. Not until this radical change had taken place in individual thinking were they fitted to enter upon their great life work.

* * *

Certainly today a great work is awaiting willing workers in the world. The recovery of man's God-given dominion over all the earth demands our wholehearted attention. Says an apostle (James 1:8), "A double minded man is unstable in all his ways." The right thinker and worker, animated by the desire to serve and bless, expresses God's love in his every aim and purpose, and gains an enduring dominion.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 24 of Science and Health, "He to whom 'the arm of the Lord' is revealed will believe our report, and rise into newness of life with regeneration." As we learn to reconstruct our thinking, we shall advance out of chaos into order; out of sickness into health. Newness of life, such as we have never imagined possible, will be ours, and we shall find our oneness with God, with all that is good and harmonious.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.)

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles in the usual sense of the word, Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

Proof of this immensely important fact appears in the similar results which students of Christian Science are today accomplishing for themselves and others all around the world.

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DANSEUSE SALUANT: *A Painting by Edgar Degas*

Beginning of Beauty

In his nineteenth-century music room,
He pictured a dancing world,
Handsome lords—and ladies in gorgeous gowns,
Gently moving with elegant grace,
To a tune to match them.
He heard slippers on a polished ballroom floor,
Smoothly gliding, ONE, two, three, ONE, two, three, one, two, three,
And his heart danced within him,
As he looked down, smiling,
At his strong, pink fingers, beginning
Nimbly, swiftly, surely,
To dance,
On ebony and ivory,
Chopin was composing a waltz.

MARGARET WATROUS

EDGAR DEGAS seemed never to exhaust the possibilities for fresh design in the subject of ballerinas. Dozens and dozens of sketches, drawings, pastels, and oils disclose his untiring search for fresh motives. While his contemporaries went outdoors to paint in the sunlight, he held fast to interiors, to the dull lights of shops and cafés, to the artificial atmosphere of the stage. While Degas responded to the new realism fostered by Manet, he withdrew from the scene of action to translate his impressions and to contrive designs in seclusion. He was an unsocial fellow, despising popular acclaim and disdaining the Bohemianism which seemed so picturesque and exhilarating to artists of his day.

Degas neither sympathized nor satirized. He was really detached from the human concerns of his fellowmen and preoccupied with phenomena of pictorial composition. He was devoted to Ingres for whom line was fundamental. He learned a good deal from the Japanese pictures, recently imported into Paris and disclosing the Oriental methods of composing with sequences of lines, planes, and angles. Any one of the numerous ballet compositions will show Degas pursuing the path of line, line that is rhythmical and expressive, line that informs the picture with vitality. The gauze and gracious gestures are appealing, but Degas did not rely upon a casual effect for results; for there is an underlying pattern, addressing itself to the eye as music falls upon the ear, for certain relations in design, certain contrasts and tensions. Degas, in other words, derived from refreshing and realistic sources the substance of abstract composition.

In this charming little pastel (it is only eleven inches by twelve and a half), Degas seemed once again to be improvising upon a familiar theme. When we look at his imitators, we learn what depth and concentration and subtlety lay in his method. No one has yet been able to match him in grasp of essentials, or to convey such an illusion of spontaneity.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Peasant of Saintonge

BURIED IN THE huge débris of history are lives that still shine like gems from their half-forgotten hiding-places. Such a life is that of Bernard Palissy, sixteenth-century French potter, whom connoisseurs call "the Cellini of faïence," but who called himself simply "the peasant of Saintonge." Humble, yet lofty in spirit, like George Washington Carver of our own time, Palissy knew that it is not men who produce wonders, but God working through them. This gentle son of a brick-maker had a dream in his heart and eyes to see!

Bernard Palissy was born in 1510 A. D., on the uplands of Périgord where chestnut trees and truffles flourish. It was and is a wild, dramatic land. Only a dozen winters ago, I passed through it on my way from the Pyrénées to Paris. It lies not far northwest of Bordeaux. The train panted past vineyards full of giant fists—the ancient grapestocks had not yet begun to leaf and flower. The train climbed, left the vineyards behind. Beyond the window I saw savage cliffs, dark with cave-mouths. The rocky land rose in high layers, sometimes bare, sometimes shaggy with trees. Here and there a towered castle stood, solid as the crag itself. Near some one of those castles, the greatest of French potters had spent his youth; and those dark cave-mouths were gateways to history, the doors of French men's earliest homes.

* * *

The land was the boy Bernard's first book. Schools were few in France then and fine potters even fewer. When Rome fell, the arts fell also and were trampled under the hurrying feet of war hordes from beyond the Rhine. Nobody in Périgord knew of the ancient, beautiful vases of Greece nor the ringing names of potters in Greek history: Coroebus of Athens, "inventor of pottery"; Dibutades of Sicyon, who first fired earthenware; Talus, whose wit evolved the wheel. So, like them, Bernard simply started from scratch! His eyes, his fists, the wonder in his breast—these were his only tools. Day after day, as he kneaded marl and burned bricks at his father's kiln, he thought about things. Soil stained his hands, but soil colors were not always the same, he noticed. Why not? Wonder is the root of wisdom and this boy wanted answers to his questions. Somehow he learned to write and to read. Perhaps the curé helped him. Very likely his father's kiln stood in the shelter of the great Château de Biron, built by nobles of this name in the eleventh century. High and staunch the castle still stands upon its prow of ground. In Bernard Palissy's day, houses must have huddled round it for protection—that handful of houses known as Chapelle-Biron, his birthplace, a village I do not find on any map. Week-days he worked. Sundays he went to worship in the Count's chapel with its windows of glass. A glorious sight were those Biblical figures in their bright robes! Like a song, the pointed windows rose within the dark walls of stone. Entranced, the boy clasped his clay-stained hands, stared at the rose, the azure, the gold and green glass aflame with light. Men had made this miracle somehow out of earth. He must go and see!

At fifteen or sixteen, as soon as he was big enough, Bernard tossed a sack over his shoulder, started south for Tarbes where glass was made, a town in the Pyrénées. The mountains gave what was needed for the brilliance of windows—the mountains and men's patience in grinding, mixing, painting. Among those master artisans at Tarbes, he learned the craft of colored glass and many another thing. His wages went for books. By evening, he sat with his soles on the rungs of a stool, drawing, doing geometry or sculpture, chanting lines from the poets. Stars shone beyond his shutters, a moon soared overhead. Tired, yet eager, he leaned on the sill. Sky and earth were all one mystery; their edges were sewn together, far away, by the dark horizon. What lay along that horizon? What secrets did it hold? Young Palissy stretched his muscled arms, yawned, sought his bed to be ready for the morrow.

* * *

The morrow found him on the march again! Not a warrior's march of destruction, but a craftsman's tour of enrichment. He did not loot treasure from the land through which he trudged, but only touched it with his darting eye. An iridescent beetle, a lithe-tailed lizard, a low-leafed little plant, rock aglint with mica—these and a thousand other things he stopped to study as he "passed through all the provinces of France, from Marseilles to Flanders and the banks of the Rhine." Slow travel has its special rewards! Pensively he sifted valley soils or Alpine soils between sensitive fingers, testing their quality, dreaming of the glazed and perfect shapes he would some day make. He earned his way as he went by modeling statuettes for country churches and village halls, or by his skill in draftsmanship. Palissy was never idle.

After ten years of trudging and studying, another dream drew him. At twenty-nine, he married and settled in the Saintonge, established his own home here. Children came. He supported them by surveying. Over the fields which he measured, sometimes the songs of Psalms floated. Their music was rhythmic and sweet. Palissy tilted his ear, listening. A poet, one Clément Marot, had lately turned the Latin into French that simple people might comprehend. Villagers clustered around "the field preachers." God's word was beautiful under the vault of blue sky. So Palissy felt, and liked the open-air worship of the Huguenots.

On his travels, Palissy had seen a piece of exquisite blue and white ware, made by a man called Luca della Robbia, who had lived in Florence not long since. What della Robbia had done in Italy surely he, Palissy, could do in France! This dream haunted him. He built a kiln, began experimenting. Laboriously, with his own hands, he ground stone, mixed glazes, molded vessels, and fired them. Most were failures. Yet, season after season, he kept on till his neighbors called him "madman" and his wife grew querulous. One can scarcely blame her when the tables and floors of her house disappeared in her husband's kiln to keep its fires alight! Grim years they were for the whole family, with Palissy forever at work on his legs thin as sticks. Yet at last his dream won, as brave dreams always will when we hold to them steadfastly.

"Glory and wealth visited together, although late, his furnaces."

At fifty-two, this thin potter became a famous man in France. The Queen Mother, Catherine de Medici, installed him at Paris hard by the Tuileries Palace. Courtiers flocked to his workshop, eager to order his faïence.

"Ha, the great Palissy!" some prince would bustle in and say.

Turning, Bernard would gravely bow.

"Only God is great, monsieur. I am but the peasant of Saintonge."

LUCY EMBURY

"Novost života"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

Svět očekává velikou dobu znova budování a obnovení s nadějí, žádostivě. Vlády i jedinci plánují pro zářivější budoucnost, pro osvobození od války a nedostatku, pro rozsáhlý blahobyt, zdravější a šťastnější životy a lepší životní a pracovní poměry.

A kterak se má toto všechno uskutečnit? Sebe větší míra poválečného plánování státníky, zvláštní udělení peněz na podporu jejich karier, usnadnění budování prostranných bytů, aneb materialistické zdravotní přisluhování nemohou skutečně zajistiti mír a dostatek na trvalém základě. Ne, obnovení musí býti především v individuálním karakteru. Tam jediné může býti provedena základní změna v způsobu myšlení, které vytvářilo dnešní patrnou krisi. První krok—a ten má býti učiněn ihned—jest znovu získati pravý pojem o duchovním stavu člověka, o jeho synovství s Bohem. S jistého základu porozumění tomuto synovství a jednotnosti s Bohem, dobrem, může býti zajištěno pravé obnovení přirozené svobody a zákonné harmonie člověka.

V inspirovaných stránkách učebnice Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) od Mary Baker Eddy učíme se radostně jak lze vyměniti naše falešné pojmy o člověku, práci, domovu a okolí za pravou a osvobozující vědomost, že člověk duchovní a dokonalý je vždy na svém pravém místě, že se zabírá věcmi svého Otce, a že přijímá nekonečné dobro.

Začínáme skutečně s praci obnovení když počneme odkládati chybná věření o Bohu a člověku. Jakmile opět získáme porozumění pravému bytí člověka, v němž jen to je harmonické co je právě a trvalé, naše denní zkušenosti počnou se měniti k lepšímu. Již nás budoucnost neděsí, neboť Bůh, Otec všech, navždy opatruje vše, co je dobré. Když s probuzeným vědomím uzříme pravou přirozenost Boha a člověka, hojnost dobra plyne v naše životy. Mrs. Eddy píše na 28. stránce Science and Health, "Jsme-li svědomití, nemůžeme se držeti věření, jemuž jsme odrostli; a tím, že více rozumíme božskému Principu nesmrtelného Krista jsme učinění schopnými uzdraviti nemocné a zvítěziti nad hříchem."

Rozuměli učedníci v dávných dobách skutečně "nesmrtelnému Kristu" když se tázali svého milovaného Mistra (Skutkové 1:6): "V tomto-li času napravíš království Izraelské?" Odložili skutečně své staré způsoby myšlení aneb doufali v návrat materialistické okázalosti a moci? Kristus Ježíš, nesa na sobě dosud slávu vzkříšení, jemně povznesl jejich myšlenku k vše-moci Boha, jemuž jediné patří moc říditi člověka a jemu vládnouti správně. Řekl jim, že svět očekává jejich uzdravovací přisluhování a slíbil jim hojné proudění svatého Ducha, té božské síly pomocí které nesoulad, nemoc a hřích jsou překonány. Jsouce proniknuti zesílněným porozuměním pravému synovství člověka k Bohu, bylo jim umožněno obnoviti v druhých zdraví a pokoj a přinésti novou svobodu a štěstí těm, kteří byli připraveni je přijmouti.

Možná, že jsme snili o zářivé budoucnosti plné blahobytu a míru, vybudované na hmotných základech. Možná, že bez důkladného zpytování své myšlenky věřili jsme, že vrchní stavba šťastnějších životů může býti postavena na zastaralém základě materialismu. To však nemůže býti. Vzácné pravdy znova zjevené něžně této době Křesťanskou Vědou ukazují nám, že trvalé osvobození od zla může přijíti jen pomocí budovatelského myšlení stavené na novém duchovním základě. Potřebujeme vzkříšení myšlenky z věření v starý ráz člověka a vesmíru abychom uzřeli člověka jako Boží podobu, která vždy dlí ve vědomí nezměnitelného míru a harmonie. Tuto změnu myšlenky zažili učedníci dávno. Teprve když tato radikální změna se udála v individuálním myšlení byli připraveni nastoupiti k své veliké životní práci.

Dnes zajisté čeká veliká práce ve světě na ochotné pracovníky. Získati znova vládu nad celou zemí, kterouž vládu Bůh dal člověku, vyžaduje naši celou pozornost. Praví apoštol (Jakub 1:8): "Muž dvojí mysli, jest neustavičný ve všech cestách svých." Pravý myslitel a pracovník, povzbuzen touhou sloužiti a blažiti, vyjádřuje Boží lásku každým svým cílem a účelem a nabývá trvalou nadvládu.

Mrs. Eddy píše na 24. stránce Science and Health: "Ten, kterému 'rámě Hospodinovo' jest zjeveno bude věřiti naší zprávě a povznese se do novosti života obrozením." Když se učíme znova budovati naše myšlení, jdeme do předu ze zmatku ku pořádku, z nemoci ku zdraví. Budeme míti takovou novost života jakou jsme si nikdy nepředstavili a nalezneme naši jednotnost s Bohem, se vším co je dobré a harmonické.

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

An Observing Tutor

(JUNE 1774) FRYDAY 24.—Last night we had a Gust of Rain & Thunder; very acceptable—To Day in course Mr. Christians Dance happens here—He came before Breakfast—Miss *Jenny Washington* came also, & Miss *Priscilla Hale* while we were at Breakfast—Miss Washington is about seventeen; She has not a handsome Face, but is neat in her Dress, of an agreeable Size, & well proportioned, & has an easy winning Behaviour; She is not forward to begin a conversation, yet when spoken to She is extremely affable, without assuming any Girlish affectation, or pretending to be overcharg'd with Wit; She has but lately had opportunity of Instruction in Dancing, yet She moves with propriety when she dances a *Minuet* & without any *Flirts* or vulgar *Capers*, when She dances a *Reel* or *Country-Dance*: She plays well on the Harpsichord, & Spinet; understands the principles of Musick, & therefore performs her tunes in perfect time, a Neglect of which always makes Music intolerable, but it is a fault almost universal among young Ladies in the practice; She sings likewise to her instrument, has a strong, full voice, & a well-judging Ear; but most of the Virginia-Girls think it labour quite sufficient to thump the Keys of a Harpsichord into the air of a tune mechanically, & think it would be Slavery to submit to the Drudgery of acquiring Vocal Music; Her Dress is rich & well-chosen, but not tawdry, nor yet too plain; She appears to Day in a Chintz cotton Gown with an elegant blue Stamp, a Sky-Blue silk Quilt, spotted Apron; Her Hair is a light Brown, it was crap'd up, with two Rolls at each Side, & on the top a small cap of beautiful Gauze and rich Lace, with an artificial Flower interwoven—Her person & carriage at a small distance resembles not a little my much respected *Laura*.—From "The Journal of Philip Vickers Fithian, A Plantation Tutor of the Old Dominion, 1773 & 1774," edited by HUNTER DICKINSON FARISH. (Williamsburg, Virginia: Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.)

All That Is Needed in the Chinese Theater

ONE DAY I attended my first Chinese theater. I went planning to remain only half an hour or so. I stayed four hours. My first impression was not unlike that of other people—including some professional critics who have gone to the Chinese theater and, experiencing it for the first time and not knowing what it was all about, have looked down their noses. They've come away complaining that it was nothing but noise and more noise, and the conventions were barbaric and unseemly, and it didn't make sense.

At one side sits the orchestra, men in their shirt sleeves. They whang on cymbals, pound on drums, and saw away on their Chinese fiddles, and the racket is on. Often it seems a race between the actors on the stage and the musicians as to which will drown out the other. Then suddenly the music stops, and the silence is appalling.

An actor in a gorgeous costume with a magnificent headdress prances across the stage waving a stick. You wonder what for. But the costumes are wonderful to behold and are alone worth the price of admission.

Ambling around the stage is a bored looking, elderly Chinese clad in modern trousers and a faded sweater. He doesn't seem to belong among the colorfully dressed actors. Nobody pays any attention to him, even though he often offers the actors teacups or hand properties; and throws a cushion down upon the floor in exactly the right spot when one wants to kneel. During some action in the front of the stage he begins, in his bored manner, to set a couple of chairs beside a table at the back, and plumps down some pillows onto the chairs as if he were thoroughly angry at the actors for making him work. He's the property man. . . .

You can produce any Chinese play ever written with a table and a few chairs. The older the table is, and the more like a plain kitchen table, the better. Any old kind of a chair, too. . . . For hand properties, any second-hand store could furnish you with enough in ten minutes to do all the plays of Old China. Now and then something very special and very Chinese is needed, of course. But this can be used again and again, no matter what the play. You could give, say, a Shakespearean tragedy tonight and tomorrow night a modern gangster opus, and the properties used for both plays would be the same.

Scenery there is none. A blank wall and a few choice quotations from the philosophers. Two doors, one at the right and one at the left. Through these doors the actors make all their exits and entrances. A bare stage, some magnificently gowned actors, a bored property man, a noisy orchestra, and a good play—that's all you need in the Chinese theater.

And the audience is the best part of the fun. The auditorium is just as brightly lighted as the stage. So the audience sits and chats. Some read newspapers, some fall asleep. Up and down the aisles goes the man with refreshments. You can, if you like, have watermelon seeds, which you neatly crack with your teeth (but you have to learn how first). Nobody seems to pay much attention to what is happening on the stage. . . . In a Chinese theater you can do all the things you've always wanted to do at a boring opera or a talky, ponderous, high-brow play. Come and bring your knitting, or your newspaper, and pay attention only when the action is interesting. If it isn't, sit and enjoy yourself with your friends until the time comes when the stage offers something to your liking.

And so the Chinese theater jogs along in its own merry way, as it has jogged since the first actor in China did a bit of pantomime under a pear tree.—From "Three Times I Bow," by CARL GLICK. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

The Passerby

This tall man walks into the wind
with lips half-parted and with eyes blue-bright
smiling as though a light before, behind,
encompassed him tonight.

Simple it is to see by his strong tread,
the load of snow lies easy on his shoulders.
He walks as if no roof above his head
could suit him half so well as crags or boulders.

He walks as if his eye through wind and snow
sees clearly past them one straight way to go.

GILBERT MAXWELL

for Thinkers

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1944

Rumanians Want to Quit Lost War as Allies Tighten Two-Way Vise

Plenty of Food in U. S. And Big Crops Planned

Country expected to be in better position than last year and still furnish rest of world with about all that shipping facilities will permit—Fresh vegetable prospects good—Fruit outlook brighter.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 17 — Americans have plenty of food to eat, plenty stored for the future and plan to plant a record amount this year.

This is the general picture of the food situation given by the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration today.

Barring unforeseen weather catastrophes, the report indicates the nation will be in a better position on food than it was last year, and will, at the same time, be furnishing the rest of the world about all that shipping facilities and diplomatic policy can allow.

The civilian meat supply, it is true, will be slightly smaller the next three months than it has been but even it will be larger than was available in the same period last year.

Farmers are not quite coming up to government goals in their plantings this year, but they will sow more than they did last year and 10 per cent more than in pre-war years, 1935-39.

Fruit Outlook Better

Civilians with a taste for fruit may be better off than they were last year when frosts shortened the crop in many sections. Spring supplies of fresh citrus fruits are expected to be larger than last year. These will fill out through May and June until the new apple crop begins to come in.

A relative abundance of fresh vegetables is also in sight. Families that like snap beans, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, and spinach will be especially well cared for. Reports show that farmers have planned about 26 per cent more acreage in spring truck crops than was harvested in 1943.

Winter onions have been short, but the prospective spring acreage of onions is double that of 1943.

White potatoes will also be abundant, in contrast to the acute shortage of last spring.

Because chicken is unrationed and in great demand by eating houses and people who entertain, demand is now larger than the supply, though farmers are selling more chickens than they were a year ago.

Eggs More Plentiful

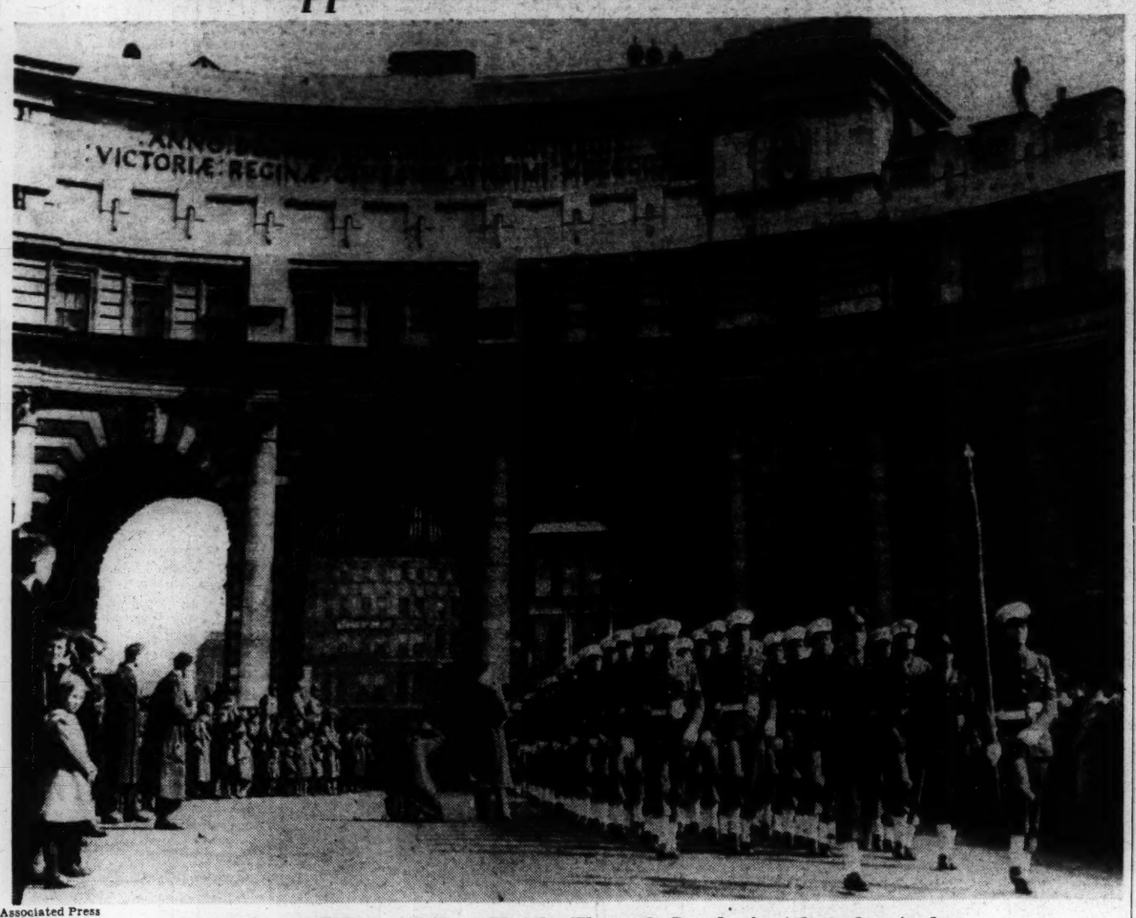
Eggs are more plentiful and are being eaten at a greater rate than last year because there is not the storage space for the record production.

More food is now stored for future use in the nation's cold storage larders than ever before in history. Freezer space is especially tight.

Civilians have temporarily benefited from the shortage of freezer space in getting more butter, and ration-free lard. There has been little change in the overall civilian dairy situation since last fall.

Farmers are planting about two per cent less food than the Government planned for this year. The prospective acreage of oats is considerably above the goal, corn acreage is about the same, and barley, flaxseed, and hay below the goals. Farmers have expressed intention of planting about as many acres of rice as the War Food Administration asked, but fewer acres of potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry edible beans and peas, peanuts, and sugar beets.

White-Capped Americans Parade in Whitehall



Associated Press

United States Military Police March Through London's Admiralty Arch

United States Military Police are seen marching through Admiralty Arch in Whitehall, London, during the United States Army's recent big parade there as part of London's "Salute the Soldier" week. The march was held in support of the drive to sell war savings.

Air Blows Rock Populace As Red Armies Advance

Only small minority of people still wants to continue fight—Dictatorial setup, however, makes it difficult for popular opinion to be heard—Nation faced with hard choice between two evils.

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The combination of Anglo-American air raids from the west and south and the Russian land invasion from the east appears to be too much for Rumania. Even if reports about Premier Ion Antonescu's request for an armistice should not be confirmed immediately, it might be wise to consider them premature rather than unfounded.

There is hardly any doubt that the overwhelming majority of the Rumanian people is thoroughly hostile to the idea of continuing the war on the side of Germany. Only a small minority still is willing to fight on. For the most part, this minority consists of persons who have committed themselves so deeply to the Berlin course that they cannot retreat.

In view of Marshal Antonescu's dictatorial power and experiences, it would not seem difficult for him to make a decision overriding popular opinion; the less so since he could rely on support by the several German divisions at present in Rumania. However, developments of the very last weeks changed so drastically the overall political situation in Southeastern Europe that antagonizing Germany might appear the lesser of two evils—the other evil being the permanent reduction of Rumania to its frontiers of 1912.

Territory Doubled

Except for a period of temporary setbacks in World War I Rumania doubled its territory between 1912 and 1919. It took Southern Dobrudja from Bulgaria, Bessarabia from the Soviet Union, Bukovina from Austria, and Transylvania from Hungary. With a population of slightly less than 20,000,000 and a territory of 113,884 square miles, it was the largest power in the Balkans, almost as big as Yugoslavia and Bulgaria together.

Internally, however, Rumania was by no means strong. It was being exploited by a group of "Balkan Junkers" and was torn by party strife. Schooling, housing, and other indices of civilization were in most parts of the country in a deplorable state. The civil-service officials, from train guards to men of Cabinet rank, were openly corrupt. Their salaries were so small that they took to living on bribes.

Despite the country's great natural wealth — oil and mineral deposits, wood, and an extremely fertile soil — the majority of the population was pitifully poor. Rumania was one of Europe's greatest food producers, but malnutrition, and even starvation, was widespread among its 15,000,000 peasants.

10 to 20 Divisions

There may be anywhere from 10 to 20 divisions inside Rumania, numbering approximately 350,000 men, and, on the basis of the population figures, at least some additional 500,000 men could be called up. But there is not a piece of equipment available for the recruits, and as to the other soldiers, it is doubtful whether they will put their heart in the fight.

Of all the territorial acquisitions, the only one for which large masses of the Rumanians really care is Transylvania. They are perfectly willing to forgo Bessarabia, Bukovina, and even Southern Dobrudja.

Yet Transylvania is not threatened by the Russians. On the contrary, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav V. Molotov declared expressly that Russia has no claims in Rumania save for the restoration of the 1940 borders. The Rumanians reason that the worst that can happen to them if the Allies win is that Transylvania will remain divided. Since Hungary, too, will be stripped of much of its present territory—that taken from Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia — Rumania still would be stronger than its rival and its hopes for regaining all of Transylvania need not be buried.

Don't Want Land "Scorched"

There are other reasons the Rumanians are not likely to offer more than token resistance to the advancing Russians. They don't want to see the scorched-earth policy applied to their country. They don't want to see their industry, and above all their oil fields, destroyed. To them a temporary Russian occupation, at the end of which everything would be returned to them in good shape, seems infinitely preferable to heroic resistance under German leadership amid the wreckage of their homes.

It is significant that young King Mihail has not yet left his country seat at Sinaia and declined, according to reliable reports, to take command of the army, as was suggested to him by Marshal Antonescu. The King apparently feels that for the majority of the Rumanians the war has lost its meaning and its prize.

Last Winter's Meat Supply Was Largest for 36 Years

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Chops, stews, steaks and roasts were served on American dinner tables during the last three months at higher rate than any year since 1908—and will drop only slightly during April, May and June.

Despite wartime rationing—and complaints of local shortages of certain cuts of meat—the average civilian during the first six months of this year will have kept the butcher going at a busier clip than any year since 1924.

War Food Administration officials explained today the 5,091,300,000 pounds of meat allocated to civilians for the first quarter represented an annual per capita rate of 158 pounds, the highest since 1908.

The 4,485,200,000 pounds for April, May and June is at an annual rate of 139 pounds per capita. The aggregate rate for the first six months is 148.5, last equaled in 1924.

Allotted to civilians for the coming three months are 2,247,700,000 pounds of pork, 1,834,800,000 of beef, 241,600,000 of veal and 161,100,000 of lamb and mutton.

During the last half of the year however, civilian supplies are expected to be somewhat lower, but the total for the year probably will be above that for 1943.

The current high consumption is the result of unusually large production of beef, pork and veal in the first quarter of 1944 coupled with limited shipping and storage space—thus shuttling a large supply into civilian channels.

The Agriculture Department said that in addition to meat, the supplies of eggs, citrus fruits, winter vegetables and lard have been relatively large during the last three months, primarily as the result of record seasonal production.

Potatoes, margarine and grain products have been abundant and civilian consumption of dairy products has continued at the same rate as last fall, which was high for fluid milk but relatively low for manufactured dairy products.

Biddle Clears C. I. O. Action In Elections

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle said today an investigation of activities of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee disclosed no violation of criminal provisions of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act or of laws limiting the amount of election campaign contributions.

Mr. Biddle's statement was made in a letter to Representative Howard Smith (D) of Virginia, chairman of a House committee to investigate executive agencies.

The Virginian had charged in a letter to the Justice Department that a "flagrant violation" of the Corrupt Practices Act was disclosed by an article by C. I. O. President Philip Murray in the February issue of the American Magazine.

Charges Made

The article, Mr. Smith contended, described the Political Action Committee and stated that various C. I. O. unions had made an initial contribution of $700,000 to the work of the Committee.

"It appears that to date there has been discovered no violation by the Political Action Committee of the criminal provisions of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, as amended, or of the Federal statute limiting the amount which may be contributed in connection with an election," Mr. Biddle wrote Mr. Smith.

"Certain expressions in the article in the American Magazine, to which your letter referred, might be subject to the construction that in the future action might be taken by the Committee which would not conform to the provisions of the Federal statute, but no such illegal action has been discovered.

"If future acts by the Committee of a nature prohibited by the Act should occur, I can assure you that appropriate action will be taken by this department."

The F. B. I. inquiry showed the committee has received $569,608, of which $400,000 was in lump sums of $100,000 each appropriated by three of the international unions and the C. I. O. The balance came principally from other national unions.

State Campaign

On Jan. 31, the Committee had spent about $39,000 of which $15,000 was contributed for a state campaign in New Jersey and the remainder used for current office expenses, salary, and travel.

Mr. Biddle said the only contribution discovered was the $15,000 spent in the campaign for a candidate for Governor in New Jersey. This, he said, was not prohibited by Federal law.

Mr. Biddle said the announced objectives of the Committee, created in 1943, were to stimulate the political consciousness of union members, to interest them in participating in affairs of their communities and to instruct them on several issues. The activities and furtherance of this general program, including the launching of a "Get Out the Vote" campaign, a drive in favor of the soldiers vote bill, a full employment conference and the preparation of a postwar program, are not prohibited by any Federal Law, Mr. Biddle concluded.

Alcohol Can Run Your Car With Only Minor Changes

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP) — With minor changes, your car will run on alcohol—when it's available.

This is news to a nation with less than an estimated 20-year reserve of known petroleum resources. America, with 27,000,000 passenger automobiles alone, is planning to build a 1,250-mile pipe line to draw oil from the Middle East and is working on ways of getting gasoline from coal and shale.

The first comprehensive tests of alcohol as an automotive fuel have produced an official government reports which begins flatly: "Alcohol is a motor fuel."

Whereas oil deposits are not inexhaustable, a new crop of alcohol can be produced every growing season.

But don't expect alcohol to supplant gasoline as a motor fuel soon.

"The simplest engine fuel today is gasoline," says Alex Taub, Chief of the Engineering Division of the Foreign Economic Administration, which ran the tests on alcohol while looking for a way to make motor fuel from big Latin-American crops.

Alcohol, too, is still on the list of critical war materials.

It goes into explosives, synthetic rubber and many other war items.

Much research remains to be done.

The tests were made at the Bureau of Standards with motor-car engines of three different popular makes.

It had been commonly assumed that alcohol made motors wear out sooner. It did, but it had been mixed with gasoline and a "binder" to fix the mixture. In the tests, alcohol not mixed with gasoline caused less engine wear than did gasoline.

The results as shown in Mr. Taub's report give ethyl alcohol (the common industrial kind) the following points over gasoline:

1. Less bore wear on the engine.
2. Less evaporation.
3. No adverse effect on standard fuel pumps.
4. With ether or acetone added, better starting qualities.
5. "Softer," slower burning, allowing a higher compression ratio and more power.

On the other hand, it was found:

1. Alcohol takes 3½ times as much heat to vaporize as does gasoline. This is overcome by adding ether or acetone—both can be made in association with alcohol—to enable faster starting. This may mean, says Mr. Taub, that simpler heating systems may be used.

2. At first, distribution of alcohol vapor from the carburetor to the cylinders through the manifold was a problem. But it has been for gasoline vapor, too, because in a simple manifold, vapor reached the cylinders unevenly and resulted in uneven, waster power until alterations were made through the years. But there is a pattern to this unevenness, and that of alcohol is the reverse of gasoline. Mr. Taub says a reversion to the manifold system of 15 years ago is indicated.

If your car were converted to alcohol, the manifold probably would have to be changed.

Ethyl alcohol can be made from anything that ferments—grain, yams, potatoes, sawdust, woodpulp waste—even garbage. The question is how to make it cheaply enough.

Army Defense Says Officers Obeyed Orders

CINCINNATI, April 7 (AP)—Defense counsel in a courtmartial of three AAF officers accused of neglect of duty and conspiracy introduced evidence that "spit and polish" inspection of airplane engines and parts was relaxed officially 18 months before Pearl Harbor.

("Spit and polish" is Army slang denoting the ultimate in inspection requirements.)

The officers, charged in connection with alleged inspection malpractices at the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant at Lockland, Ohio, are Lieut. Col. F. C. Greulich and Maj. Walter A. Ryan of Detroit and Maj. Bruckmann of Cincinnati.

Maj. Edward Cavanagh and Col. Park Holland, defense officers, repeatedly pressed prosecution witnesses on cross-examination yesterday on whether parts described as defective actually were unsafe or unserviceable. They also asked if personal discretion was not a factor in inspection. Some replies, especially those relating to master-rod bearings, were affirmative. Other witnesses replied that they did not know.

Then Major Cavanagh introduced a circular letter to the inspection section of the AAF Material Command, dated June 5, 1940, calling attention to the emergency nature of the airplane production program and cautioning inspectors to approach their duties "with a viewpoint much broader than in peacetime as regards finish" and other minute details on products. The letter urged only maintenance of minimum safety and service standards.

An AAF directive, dated June 20, 1942, advised inspectors to consider "wastage of time and labor" caused by rejections based on "immaterial deviations from specifications which in no way affect service or safety." The directive specifically mentioned "unnecessary 'spit and polish' finish."

Allied Bombs Far Off-Target Killed Comrades at Cassino

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, Italy, April 7 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker disclosed today that a number of Allied soldiers had been killed by bombs which accidentally fell far from the target during the great Allied air assault on Cassino March 15.

This disclosure by the commander of the Allied Mediterranean Air Forces came during a press conference in which he discussed many aspects of the bombing and declared that while the operation had failed to break German resistance it had "accomplished all that was expected of it by the Air Force commanders. . . .

General Eaker indicated his belief that the outcome should not be constructed as a reflection on the potentialities of aerial bombardment, declaring frankly that air power has its recognized limitations and it was not to be expected that such an attack could wipe out all resistance.

Mechanical Failure

Some of the bombs which missed the target at Cassino fell wide of their mark because of a "mechanical failure," he said, investigation showing that "the bombs had become dislodged from their racks and when the bomb doors were opened they became free."

Others which dropped at Venafro, far behind the front, killing a number of Allied troops, were the result of a mistake in target identification, General Eaker added.

In discussing various aspects of the bombing he emphasized that his remarks should not be considered as a criticism of the ground forces or their commanders.

He said the accuracy of the bombing at Cassino was about the same as against German industrial targets.

In his opinion, General Eaker remarked, accuracy of the bombing had little effect on the general result.

Safe Below Surface

General Eager likened Cassino to places in World War I, which received such heavy shellfire they seemed to be wholly destroyed, yet when attacked by ground forces suddenly became alive with enemy troops concealed well below the surface and unaffected by the shelling.

General Eaker asserted that the Cassino results confirmed earlier lessons which the Air Force had learned, rather than teaching any new lesson. He made it clear that by this he meant that heavy bombers might be better employed in attacking important targets far in the enemy's rear than in close support of ground forces.

A determined enemy, well dug in as at Cassino, can pretty well hold out against even the most terrific air attack, he said, adding that heavy bombers should be used to support ground forces only in certain emergencies, "such as at Salerno."

Stettinius Arrives in London To Confer on Foreign Policy

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., U. S. Undersecretary of State, arrived today for a series of important foreign policy conferences with British officials.

His talks with Anthony Eden Foreign Secretary and Foreign Office experts are expected to cover a wide range, including the prospects of Finnish peace, negotiations with Spain, and Allied efforts to wrest the Balkan satellites from Hitler's grasp.

Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, Stettinius' superior, has said the purpose of the "informal and exploratory" talks here is to consider matters of interest to the United States and Britain at this time.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, a leading political geographer who advised Woodrow Wilson at the 1919 peace conference, is in the Stettinius party. Dr. Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, is an authority on the fixing of nations' boundaries in relation to the racial and nationalistic essentials of the peoples affected.

Others accompanying Mr. Stettinius include H. Freeman Matthews, Deputy Director of the State Department's Office of European Affairs; Wallace Murray, Director of the Department's Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs; John Lee Pratt, consultant in commercial affairs; and Robert J. Lynch, Executive Secretary of the Mission.

A review of the work of the European Advisory Commission is sure to be near the top of the conference agenda. This Commission is studying plans for post-victory control of Germany. It is likely, too, that the conferences will touch on the postwar economic field, including questions of trade routes, aviation bases, and settlement of Lend-Lease. Mr. Stettinius was U. S. Lend-Lease Administrator before he went to the State Department.

Coming Invasion Puts Check On French Fascists' Schemes

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTUGUESE FRONTIER, April 7—Paris is again, in a sense, the capital of France—not officially, as Marshal Philippe Pétain and Pierre Laval still reside in Vichy. But Marcel Déat with authority given him, as Minister of Labor and National Solidarity, has set up what is called his Paris Cabinet.

With it he is constructing the new Socialist state he has been advocating during the past 10 years, which is a blood brother to German Naziism.

Only the imminence of the American and British attack provides resistance to establishing in France a social order analogous to Germany's.

In the militia there have been the beginnings of French movement comparable to the German Brown Shirts. At a militia congress at Limoges, Déat's Cabinet has taken over the civil administration, which, under the strict labor laws, means a tight grip.

Civil power is also the chief objective of patriotic groups which are awaiting the hour of action. In every city, town and village patriotic resistance organizations are ready to take over the overthrowing of Déat's present work.

Former Vichy Ambassador to America, Henry Haye, returning to Versailles, of which he is the Mayor, following his repatriation, has been unable to refrain from expressing disillusionment at the weakness of Petain's power. Before the Versailles City Council he said bitterly, "I had hoped to find Frenchmen working shoulder to shoulder." That is what they are doing but not in the way he had hoped.

Division in Versailles is symptomatic. Petain has been unable to maintain even the appearance of national support. A helpless public is automatically following Déat's neo-Socialist plans, but lack of popular interest which is overwhelmingly with resistance makes it unreal.

M. Déat is able to control the immediate distribution of labor, deciding who goes to Germany, who stays in France, but large numbers of those who are assigned to Germany have organized resistance in the "maquis." In putting through regulations under the new ministry, opportunity was offered youth in the "maquis" to report before April 1 and no punishment. Little success followed.

U. S. Marine Corps Trains Hollanders

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, disclosed last night that "sizable numbers of grim, resolute Dutchmen" are in training at United States Marine Corps camps as a U. S. Detachment, Royal Netherlands Marines.

General Vandegrift told of the training of the Detachment at a meeting of the Holland Society of New York, which presented him a gold medal for distinguished achievement.

The Netherlands Marines, he said, wear the same uniform as United States Marines, but with their own distinctive Royal Netherlands insignia on collar and cap.

The last stands of the Netherlands Marines, the General added, "cut heavily into their ranks" but "they are coming back now in greater strength than ever to take their indomitable part in the defeat of the enemies of their people."

Casualties Fewer Than Anticipated Cut Navy's Need for New Air Pilots

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The Navy reported last night a reduction in air pilot requirements for 1944, 1945 and 1946 has been made possible principally by "a lower attrition rate than had been originally anticipated" in the training program.

By cutting the number of pilots to be trained, the Navy said, it will be possible to place greater emphasis upon the quality of pilots although there will be no release of personnel in large numbers to other duty.

Last announced figures on pilot totals were 35,800 as of Dec. 31, 1943. The number of planes announced as in operation is 27,509 and production of an additional 28,000 planes is scheduled for 1944.

The Navy said that to raise the quality of pilots prospective naval fliers now will be required to spend three college terms in the V-12 program before beginning aviation training.

Preliminary phases of the training program will be concentrated in four pre-flight schools and the flight preparatory training phases will be eliminated, probably sometime next summer when the Navy plans to withdraw also from the Civil Aeronautics Administration training.

The Navy said elimination of the naval flight preparatory schools will not result in complete discontinuance of training at any colleges or universities.

Detroit Neighborhood Group Split Up Over Eviction of Shanghai Refugees

DETROIT, April 7 (AP)—A neighborhood improvement association's attempt to evict a half-Chinese mother and seven of her 16 children, refugees from Shanghai where the father and two eldest sons are still prisoners of the Japanese, evoked a storm of protest last night.

Frank J. Mahoney resigned from the association in what he called a protest against "subjecting a refugee to the very thing she came here to escape." George Steffan let his membership lapse, two others said they would resign immediately, and other neighbors were critical of the move.

The association sought to evict Mrs. Joseph Bell and the children who make their home with her on the grounds that their continued presence might be construed as a waiver of restrictions which limit occupancy of Blackstone Park subdivision, in northwest Detroit, to persons of unmixed white blood.

Both Mrs. Bell and her husband are American citizens. Both were the children of mixed marriages. Four of their sons are in the armed services of the United States. Their youngest child, who lives with Mrs. Bell, is 10 and the oldest son is 33.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

World Welfare Begins at Home Is View of Mrs. Dickinson

By Jesse Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The postwar work of women should be to civilize society, in the opinion of Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, unopposed candidate for President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. A resident of Keene, N. H., and former President of the New Hampshire State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Dickinson will have the distinction of being the first small-town woman to head the Federation, largest women's organization in the world. Now its First Vice-President, she is scheduled to succeed Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., taking office at the triennial convention in St. Louis, Mo., April 25 to 28.

"Women have proved themselves in the stress of war in every field in which they have been called upon to serve," says Mrs. Dickinson. "They need not feel obliged to compete with men in order to demonstrate their ability; they have achieved in men's fields. But granting all of their achievements outside, the home is still their first province.

"When peace comes and women are no longer under the extraordinary burdens of war, they should again regard the home as their primary concern. They must start there to build a society prepared to solve perplexing postwar problems."

Public Service Imperative

Concern for the home, Mrs. Dickinson points out, means following through in community, state, and nation to combat the influences which would rob the home of its stability. Women must be willing to assume responsibility to an even larger degree than they have done so far, she believes, and to hold public office. But it is imperative that their motive be to build a better society rather than to get on in politics if they are to make their influence felt effectively, she adds.

It seemed to me natural as I talked to this typically American club-officer whose roots go as deep in American tradition as those of the quiet New England town in which she lives, that she should vision the need for maintaining those values on which the nation is founded.

She emphasized the need among women for loyalty to other women who hold important posts. "I do not mean there should be an effort to put any woman in a place for which she is not fitted," said Mrs. Dickinson, "but able women who are carrying on difficult work in positions which heretofore have been filled by men, should have the loyal support and appreciation of other members of their sex."

She expressed concern that so few young women now attaining voting age have any comprehension of the struggle and sacrifice on the part of pioneers in the Woman's Movement, which won them the franchise. If they had, she indicated, they would cherish their privilege as citizens and equip themselves to use it to the best possible advantage.

Marked Progress in Past

Mrs. Dickinson has been active in woman's club work for 33 years in New Hampshire and has not only observed the great growth in membership in women's groups over the country but also has seen their contribution to their communities. As a state and national officer of the Federation of Women's Clubs, she has seen libraries started, street lights and paving installed, playgrounds opened, paint-up and clean-up campaigns organized, trees planted, young people's groups sponsored, scholarships established, and countless other such activities and improvements instituted in towns and cities as a result of the united work of the club women.

She sees a place, however, not only for the clubs which take the leadership in civic movements, but also for small cultural clubs, many of which are embraced in the Federation membership. These supply a need, especially for women in the smaller communities who have fewer opportunities for outside contacts than have many who live in metropolitan areas, she believes.

Sympathetic Family

Mrs. Dickinson's club work often takes her away from her large, hospitable home in Keene, but home and family are never neglected. Mr. Dickinson shares her interest in public affairs and wholeheartedly favors her club work. Their daughter, Jane, a member of the faculty of Keene Teachers' College, lives at home, and Lucy, a Mt. Holyoke graduate last spring and a member of the Land Army last summer, is now on the staff of Mt. Holyoke College Library.

Mrs. Dickinson is a native of Winchester, N. H., and an alumna of Mt. Holyoke College. Her hobby is her fern garden, where she enjoys working among her 57 varieties of lush, beautiful ferns. There she finds serenity which she believes is as important today as is security.

Mrs. LaFell Dickinson in her home at Keene, N. H.

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All recipes on this page have been checked by Miss Alice Bradley, director of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery.

Poetic Approach to Work Dooms Drudgery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What we were looking for, really, was privacy; a place where we could close the door and shut out the steady beat of an onrushing world. And just when it seemed impossible to find, here it was—suddenly real, like a prayer made manifest—an aloof wing of the last house on a dead-end street. We couldn't have asked for more. Its quaintly furnished rooms accepted us graciously and we fell in love with them on sight. We could scarcely wait to pack our various bags and check out of the hotel and into this quiet blessedness.

By nightfall we were dewy-eyed with contentment as we wandered about our new abode poking inquisitive noses here and there. Everything was incredibly clean, from the top of the carved antique mirror to a storage box in the corner of a closet. My happiness was complete.

I say it apologetically, but I am not one of those women to whom putting a house in order has always brought a fervency of spirit. On the contrary, it has, up until now, been viewed with a business-like detachment from my own somewhat erratic domestic routine. True, I have had friends whose eyes glistened at the mere sight of a new-fangled mop; who ushered in the brush salesman with cordial alacrity, and who openly admitted that turning a house upside down was their favorite mode of self-expression. Such wholehearted enthusiasm left me impressed . . . but unconvinced. Housework, I'd say to myself, is monotonous and tiresome, nothing gay about it, just grinding tedium.

Well, anyway, it was early the next morning that I announced my intention of looking for a maid. Three days later I was still looking, while a dispirited apartment drooped under a layer of neglect. By the end of the week I had exhausted all leads—verbal and typographical. And then I remembered . . . this was war. While other people's husbands and brothers were away at fighting fronts, while my own husband was doing a defense job and wishing he were young enough to get into the thick of battle, I had the effrontery to fret about a maid.

Temporary Pride in Work

Thinking these things cleared up something for me. Resolutely I got out mop, dustpan and sweeper. With purposeful determination I attacked rugs, floors, furniture and bric-a-brac. And then, when my prolonged bout was over, I sat back to contemplate my work.

It wasn't just the shining, polished floor; it wasn't just the gleaming pieces of furniture nor the spotless bricks of the mantelpiece; it wasn't the neatly piled books on the bedside table. It wasn't any of these things alone that filled me with a deep unreasonable happiness. It was a housewifely pride in a job well done. I sat there swathed in a fine glow of achievement, sister under the skin to homemakers all over the world.

It would be pleasant to record that this marked the end of my distaste for housework. But honesty prevents me. The glow faded, and while I no longer yearned for a maid, there were days when setting things to rights was done grudgingly . . . until I learned the proper approach. It happened like this:

Using Gems of Thought

Opening at random a worn copy of Shelley one frosty winter morning, my eyes fell on a loved poem, "The Question." Softly I began reading it aloud. My surroundings faded until, looking up entranced, I found myself staring at an accusing pan of untouched breakfast dishes. Unable to bear parting with the exquisite beauty of that poem, I walked across the room with the book in my hand and propped it against a little shelf over the kitchen sink. Almost in a dream myself, I filled the dishpan with warm, sudsy water and began again:

"I dreamed that, as I wandered by the way,
Bare winter suddenly was changed to spring,

I got no further than that. For instantly, without a shadow of warning, I was watching an enchanted earth caught in a net of young green. I was listening to the bees in the honeysuckle and the wild jasmine vines, and watching the spring sunlight trembling on the porch from the maple leaves. I was breathing deep breaths of hill fragrance and beholding the glory of pink dogwood. And the very next thing I knew, the dishes were clean, their painted flowers like rosebuds brushed with dew.

That started it, really. Now, planning the day's work has become a sort of ritual to be observed each morning like the coming of the furnace man or the 8 o'clock newscast. Of course, I don't mean to imply that I move about with a poem propped before me as I briskly flip over mattresses or consort with the electric sweeper. But I do mean to say that there is always a provocative bit from some favored book of the moment whose loveliness can be injected into whatever I may be doing.

Yesterday, for example, I accompanied Dorothy Wordsworth and William on "A Tour Made in Scotland" . . . as I washed the window facings. "We had three miles to walk to Tarbet. It rained, but not heavily; the mountains were not concealed from us by the mists, but appeared larger and more grand; twilight was coming on, and the obscurity under which we saw the objects, with the sounding of the torrents, kept our minds alive and wakeful; all was solitary and huge—sky, water, and mountains mingled together." Scrubbing away, I felt curiously detached from window facings, and filled with a quiet content.

Today, Edna St. Vincent Millay lifted me out of a little matter of furniture polish into her own rapture "On Hearing a Symphony of Beethoven."

"Sweet sounds, oh, beautiful music, do not cease!
Reject me not into the world again.
With you alone is excellence and peace.
Mankind made plausible, his purpose plain."

Tomorrow I may be "Street Haunting" in London with Virginia Woolf by my side and a dustcloth in my hand, or sharing one of Tchekhov's Letters while chasing an itinerant cobweb. There really is no telling.

Enjoying Hard Tasks

But one thing I know. As I look back upon the years when I depended on others for the hard tasks, I realize there was not half the savor to living that there is now. Something is demanded of me. No longer working spasmodically at whatever pleases me, the dreaded things have become more of an adventure than a grievance. And this is as it should be. Other and sterner difficulties have gone down before the unconquerable spirit of a joyous approach. For there is no self-pity in it, no temporizing with the downward pull.

My way, of course, may not be your way; that must be worked out in the manner that pleases you best. But of one thing you may be assured. Once the lesson is made your very own, you will rejoice in a fuller expression of true freedom, in the tangible beauty you bring to your days.

Why not try it sometime?

A. P. F.

Mother Favored Native Greens On Menus

By Hazel Cederborg
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mother didn't know a thing about balancing meals and yet there came to her table food that always offered wholesome variety. Of course there were no green vegetables in winter, nor was there an abundance of fresh fruit. The occasional oranges and bananas and the Malaga grapes at Christmas time, were not to be taken lightly either literally or figuratively. There were, however, carrots and rutabagas in the big bins in the cellar and several barrels of juicy apples to which we children always had access.

Through the winter we worried along on what Mother called hearty fare. Somehow when the carrots were all but gone and the apples low in the barrels, spring, as if timing her appearance, came peeping shyly around the corner, and it was time for the annual procession of spring greens. We hailed them with delight.

What Mother instinctively knew, is now being generally recognized, namely, the virtues of our native greens. Surely when we are aware of the nutritious value of our common greens and the many new taste thrills to be had for the gatherings, we will be reluctant to see them go unused.

Dandelions Came First

When we were children, the first dish of greens of the season was something to smack one's lips over and the gathering of them high adventure. The earliest and the most commonly used was the dandelion. As soon as the tender plants were little more than snug rosettes against the ground, we were out looking for them. Boiled and served with tarragon vinegar, olive oil, or butter if you prefer it, salt and a dash of pepper, or raw in a salad with a piquant French dressing, they give a lift to lagging winter appetites that nothing else can. You needn't go far afield either to get them. In fact in digging them out of the lawn, you perform a dual service—to the grass and to your appetite.

About the middle of May when the dandelions begin to be bitter, it is time to look around for other possibilities. Purslane is one that you definitely should not overlook. You are most likely to find it in old vegetable gardens and cornfields. Its fleshy red stems are tender, and combined with radishes and green peppers shredded they make a tangy salad.

Plantain is another familiar weed, easily obtained, that will lend variety to spring menus. When we were children, we used to pick the tall seed stalks and strip them for the canary. I never ate plantain then as a green. I was introduced to it rather later, boiled with dandelions and a little fresh grated horse-radish. The young leaves which are mild, may be used, too, in a salad with celery to enhance their flavor.

Jane Knew More Greens

It was Jane, however, who in the space of several springs taught me some of the most flavorful tricks with wild greens.

"Come along and get some milkweed," she suggested as she stopped one morning at my kitchen door, her big garden basket on her arm and her floppy hat undulating in the soft May breeze.

"Milkweed?" I questioned incredulously, my mind going no further than the two gossamer silk bags of fluff hanging over the back of the little gilded chair in my mother's parlor so long ago. But after we had gathered the new stalks, none over eight inches long, and eaten them bunched, steamed and dripping with butter.

We used to eat the leaves of sour dock when we were children just as we picked them, but Jane taught me to use them boiled with beef tongue and corned beef. Sorrel was another weed with which I became reacquainted one of those springs when we went exploring together. It used to be cultivated in old gardens there in Connecticut, but it long ago escaped and grew wild in the stony pastures on the edge of our little town. With shredded, green peppers and sweet apple, it adds an entirely new flavor to potato salad, and it makes of leftover haddock, served ice-cold in a salad, a new Epicurean delight.

Of course there are many, many other greens you will want to seek out, some native to one locality, some to another. The gathering of all of them, however, adds to the delight of eating them. Maybe you'll go weeding alone in the dewy stillness of the early morning; maybe you'll take the children along to lighten your task.

No Need for Sand With Greens

From the United States Department of Agriculture come these helpful admonitions for those who do not like little grains of sand in such good spring vegetables as spinach and asparagus. To grit the teeth at the dinner table when eating greens or asparagus is an unpleasant experience which may cause a permanent dislike for these foods.

The secret of washing spinach, say home economists of the Department of Agriculture, is to use several waters and to lift the greens out instead of letting the water run off. If the greens are gently patted down in a large tub or dishpan of water and then lifted out into a second water, the sand will sink to the bottom instead of clinging to the leaves. Before washing spinach, cut off the roots and discard wilted and damaged leaves.

Grit on asparagus is usually hidden under the little scales on the sides of stems. Cut off these scales before washing.

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Delay on Coalition in Greece Laid to Rift on Social Issues

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, April 7—The main cause of the continuing crisis in the Greek Government seems still to be agitation between Greeks outside the homeland rather than between those within it.

This fact is recognized by George Roussos, who is now being pushed by the Cabinet toward the Premiership of the Government in exile.

In fact, impatience over failure of the Government to form a coalition of all patriotic resistance groups appears to be considerably stronger here in Egypt than on the Greek mainland.

While various guerrilla groups in Greece itself have shown a growing willingness to negotiate among themselves and with the Government during the past few months, Greeks in the Middle East have become dissatisfied with what they have felt to be the unnecessary suddenness with which these negotiations are progressing.

Therefore persons in the closest touch with the Greek political situation believe the first requisite for formation of a successful Government is a truce by Greeks outside the country on all violent agitation until a new government has had a chance to show what it can do.

Strong Pressure Groups

It now appears probable that the reason Sophocles Venizelos recommended by Emmanuel Tsouderos as his successor was unable to form a new government up to this time lies in the terrific pressure which Greek groups here bring against many who seems likely to head the Government.

This pressure is generally designed to sway him in the direction of some particular social or political program for which they are working. As Mr. Tsouderos eventually discovered, it was impossible to harmonize all these conflicting demands. Thus only some sort of truce would be likely to give a new government any chance of success.

Any major drawback in the situation is an admitted difficulty in correctly assessing the political views of millions of Greeks now enslaved by Hitler and who are unable to express their preferences.

It is now fully recognized that no government formed outside the country has the slightest chance of success unless it fits in with these millions, despite the fact that the latter aren't in a position to help form a government.

Hard to Assess Opinion

Although the Greek masses are inarticulate, this doesn't prevent various groups both within and without the country claiming they represent the majority opinion.

Thus leaders of E. A. M.-E. L. A. S., recognized as the most important resistance group, assert that the country is largely behind them.

On the other hand, well-informed neutral observers here believe E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. has lost considerable of its influence during the past 12 months due to a variety of reasons.

This is only one of many examples indicating the difficulty in the way of learning what the Greek people actually want or don't want.

These difficulties are not always grasped by the ordinary Greek here, and all he sees is the delay in reaching an agreement between groups.

Ready to Negotiate

When he becomes convinced—as he apparently did immediately preceding the present crisis—that such delay is willful he reacts violently, in this case forcing the resignation of Premier Tsouderos.

The most hopeful thread running through the situation is the willingness of the E. A. M.-sponsored National Political Committee under the presidency of Colonel Bakirdzir to enter into negotiations with the Government for formation of a regime which would represent the largest possible percentage of Greeks.

So long as this readiness to negotaite exists within the largest guerrilla group, observers believe the present situation will finally resolve itself peacefully and in line with fundamental Greek interests.

Economic Chiefs' Report Warns Of Peril of Inflation Ahead

Continued from Page 1

which shortly before had been given the approbation of a committee of the nation's leading statisticians. The President said today he had not yet received a report from the Davis Committee.

Costs and Wage

In their report to the President, the stabilization chiefs admitted some increases, mentioning clothing as an example. "But these increases," they said, "have been fully offset by decreases in the prices of other items, notably foods."

The record of one year of stable living costs, they described as "unprecedented either in this war or in the last war."

A good part of their summary was devoted to wages which they said have been held stable by keeping the presure of costs on prices "within manageable limits."

"Under the strict standards imposed upon the National War Labor Board by the 'hold-the-line' order, some wage adjustments have had to be made to correct gross inequities, to eliminate substandards of living and to give effect to the 'Litle Steel' formula," the statement said. "The general effect of our policy has been to increase the earnings of low-wage groups, or some of those which lagged behind the general upswing of wages.

"Total earnings have increased due to factors not regulated by wage rate controls—such as longer work hours, higher paying war jobs and incentives to produce. . . . The nation's basic wage structure has remained substantially unchanged during the period of wage stabilization. The level of basic factory wage rates has been raised less than 1½ cents an hour by actions of the War Labor Board. Wages have been stabilized."

Critical Months Ahead

Warning against jeopardizing stabilization gains "by any change of policy or relaxation of effort in the critical months ahead," the four officials declared:

"All the underlying conditions which could cause a sharp rise in prices are still present. The best estimates now available indicate, for example, that the gap between the income of the American people after taxes and the volume of goods available for them to buy will be even greater this year than it was in 1943. Pocketbooks and checking accounts are bulging with money which could make it difficult to hold prices down if we went on a nationwide buying spree.

"The need for continued restraint and continued co-operation with every phase of the stabilization program is evident. Obviously, too, we should cling to the policies and machinery which have served us so effectively thus far."

Church Service Will Be Telecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Seeing as well as hearing the presentation of the Scripture lesson—and the sermon and hymns also, if desired—marks the initial contribution of television to the projecting of church services beyond their own walls.

The new technique is to be inaugurated the evening of April 9, when Du Mont Television Station W2XWV, will telecast the first of its Television Church series, at 10 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Harry E. Ulrich, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of White Plains, N. Y., is to conduct the services, which will include an Easter Scripture lesson illustrated with pictures. A choir will sing "Panis Angelicus," and there will be a solo, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth." Rev. Mr. Ulrich will have as his sermon topic, "With Newness of Life."

Not only will the thousands of lookers-in constituting the metropolitan New York television audience be able to see and hear the Rev. Mr. Ulrich, but also they will see a pictorial presentation of the Scripture lesson. A collection of notable paintings, depicting events dealt with in the reading, will be presented before the camera.

$3,000,000 Rayon Plant To Make Cord for Tires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 7—Erection in Scottsville, Va., of a plant costing close to $3,000,000, for the manufacture of rayon cord for use in the manufacture of tires was revealed in an announcement by the Defense Plant Corporation in Washington of the letting of a contract with the United States Rubber Company of New York.

Construction of the first unit of a projected three-unit plant is to begin the first of next week, according to information in the hands of Verbon E. Kemp, Secretary of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. The contract for plant construction has been let to the Daniel Construction Company of Greenville, S. C.

Draft

Continued from Page 1

above 26 now left on Selective Service rolls. The preponderance of these men are pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

Pressure on Industry

The Army announcement contained the news, too, that a deliberate excess of quotas is planned for this month. The Army frankly states that these are to be young men trained to meet "anticipated losses." They will thus be available "at the time they most probably will be needed," the Army announcement said.

The Army also emphasized, "There can be no diminution of the efforts of local Selective Service boards to deliver the maximum possible number of men in the lower age groups within the Army's calls. This will require continuous pressure on industry and agriculture to eliminate all but the vitally essential deferments between the ages of 18 and 26."

That this pressure is being applied in liberal measure is indicated by the action of the Advisory Board of the War Manpower Commission which has turned down the request of the Solid Fuels Administrator, Harold L. Ickes, for deferment of coal miners between 22 and 25 who have had three years' experience.

The War Manpower Commmissioner, Paul V. McNutt, said work still is continuing on a list of essential industries and jobs in which deferments for men under 26 can be permitted. The list is very limited, including some war research projects, synthetic rubber, landing craft, and a few others.

Workers in South America Deny Opposition to Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Vigorous denial that the Latin American Workers Confederation is actuated by any enmity toward any religion or creed was voiced at the conference here by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation.

He said that the workers were not opposed to the priests of the Roman Catholic Church because they did not forget the fact that Roman Catholics were the authors of their independence.

"We are not enemies of the [Roman Catholic] Church," he said, "so long as that institution has only spiritual aims and does not invade the jurisdiction of the laical world. We did not come to Montevideo to provoke a religious war."

Nonetheless, he warned there were reactionary clerical forces mixing in politics, as proved by their identification with the Bolivian revolution. On the other hand he cited the progressive and just work of Archbishop Sanabria in Costa Rica where he had permitted Roman Catholics to join the Communist Popular Vanguard party.

Falange Movement Hit

Señor Toledano and other delegates were emphatic in their denunciation of the Spanish Falange movement which was held to have penetrated the greater part of Latin America. Speaker after speaker made their local reports on this danger to continental republican democracy. There were also numerous appeals for the cessation of trade with Nationalist Spain because of the feeling that supplies were being passed on to Nazi Germany.

Manuel Benicar, an exile speaking in the name of the Spanish General Workers' Union, said that the Falange was the Spanish expression in Latin America of the function of sabotage and espionage. He alleged that Latin-American strategical materials were finding their way into Germany, via Spain, through trade pacts with General Franco, and cited specific shipments of Chilean nitrate alleged to have been passed on via Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

Cedar Godoy Urrutia, Secretary of the Latin American Confederation of School Teachers, made an appeal for a "mutual aid pact" between workers and teachers to enhance the cultural level of the proletariat. He said they must eliminate illiteracy and secure the teaching of the blessing of the democratic way of government and life in all schools.

The following is a "round up" of political and workers' conditions in some of the countries represented at the Conference through reports of delegate speakers:

Argentina — The Conference went into secret session to discuss this country, where the situation from the viewpoint of democracy and the position of the workers were considered "serious." Special consideration was given, also, because of the strength of Spanish nationalist government influence.

Brazil—No representative was present for reasons which were acknowledged to be "well known" to the Confederation. It was announced that an attempt would be made to confer with President Vargas to secure an improved workers' union situation.

Chile—Bernardo Ibañez, Chilean delegate, reported "no division" among the workers in his country but the high cost of living had created many difficulties for them, he said. They had abstained from strikes, so far as possible, he added, to avoid any interruption of the flow of strategic materials to the Allies, but a handful of mine operators were profiteering at the expense of the general community.

Bolivia—According to Señor Toledano, "fifth-columnists, Nazi-Fascists, Spanish Falangists, and reactionary clericals" were involved in the Bolivian revolution.

Colombia—Delegates Justo Villegas and Guillermo Rodriquez were especially concerned about the activities of the Spanish Falange in their country. The latter asked for a break with Madrid. He saw the hand of fifth-columnists in the present political difficulties in Bogota.

Discriminations

Panama—Formation of a national committee of workers was announced but complaints came in of racial and salary discriminations.

Costa Rica—This country was welcomed into the Confederation fold.

Paraguay — Delegate Ramon Gonzalez was confident that the workers of his country were "nearing victory." He left no doubt in the minds of his colleagues that the Morinigo regime, although cooperating with the Allies, was antidemocratic. A general strike was proceeding in Asuncion as the Confederation met.

Peru—Delegate Juan P. Luna outlined past difficulties of Peruvian workers, especially during preceding regimes, but said they had supported the election and the administration of President Prado because they thought he was the best exponent of tendencies which offered the best "democratic possibilities."

Venezuela — A perceptible improvement was reported, with President Angarita, said by Señor Toledano to be a "real man of the people," rescinding many of the antisocial laws of the old dictatorship of General Gomez.

Uruguay—Situation considered satisfactory though Delegate Mario Bante Peluffo thought there were still a number of fifth columnists and "Trotskyists" in his country.

Search for Oil in Tennessee Turns to Scramble for Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "Black gold" is making considerable of a stir in central Tennessee.

The question of whether the State's Cumberland Plateau area has an oil pool capable of sustained commercial production has aroused interest in the region among oil promoters from several states.

One rig is now in operation and at least one other will be set up almost immediately. However, most of the activity to date has been confined to obtaining oil, gas, and mineral leases and it is estimated that upward of 200,000 acres have already been leased from landowners in the region.

The scramble for leases began about a month ago when word got out that a test well was going to be drilled by the Kingwood Oil Company, of Effingham, Ill., on land leased by the Frontier Fuel Oil Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y.

Walter F. Pond, State Geologist, has announced that his office has been swamped in recent weeks with inquiries for data on structures, horizons, past records and future possibilities.

Prospects Called Good

Mr. Pond believes the possibilities of finding oil in this section are as good or better than in any other region of the State. He says that here the rock formations are the same as those elsewhere in the country where oil has been found.

There has been intermittent interest in this area in the past 50 years and some oil has been found. However, most of the wells have been shallow and the production light.

It is now felt that the future of the oil industry in this region will depend largely on the success of deeper drilling. The one well that has been begun and the second one planned will be of the deep-drilling type. The Kingwood Oil Company proposes to go down about 4,500 feet. This concern and its associates have 8,000 acres under lease. The other well, to be drilled by private interests, will be at least 3,000 feet.

The Ohio Oil Company, with its main offices in Findlay, Ohio, and Tennessee and Kentucky branch offices at Owensboro, Ky., has leased more than 60,000 acres on the Cumberland Plateau, in Cumberland County, W. E. Sloan, manager of the land department for the divisional office, has announced.

One 100,000-Acre Lease

Sun Oil Company, with general offices in Philadelphia, Pa., and division offices in Evansville, Ind., has about 100,000 acres under lease, according to a representative of this company.

Several other operators have obtained leases, and scouts representing some of the major oil companies in the country have been operating in the area recently.

Mr. Sloan described his company's interest on the Cumberland Plateau as "merely a leasing project for the present." Nevertheless, he said they have a geological surface party working in the area in which its leases are situated, and that there "is a possibility" that a test well will be drilled after the geological work is completed.

The landowners, most of them farmers, have been paid from 10 cents to 25 cents an acre for the oil, gas and mineral leases, retaining one-eighth royalty interest in the rights. Where $1 down and the "rest later" used to be sufficient to get the name on the dotted line in the past, a year's rental is now required in advance.

E. J. Reading, district land manager of the Sun Oil Company, declared the attention of the oil men had been centered in Tennessee because the war "has caused the oil industry to push into new frontiers for possible new fields.

He said the biggest difficulty with regard to oil production in the past, in Tennessee and eastern Kentucky, has been that of transporting the oil after it was found. "With our supply of oil being used faster than we can find new fields, it is now important to locate oil in commercial quantities and then work out transportation difficulties."

City Headquarters To O.K. Deferments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

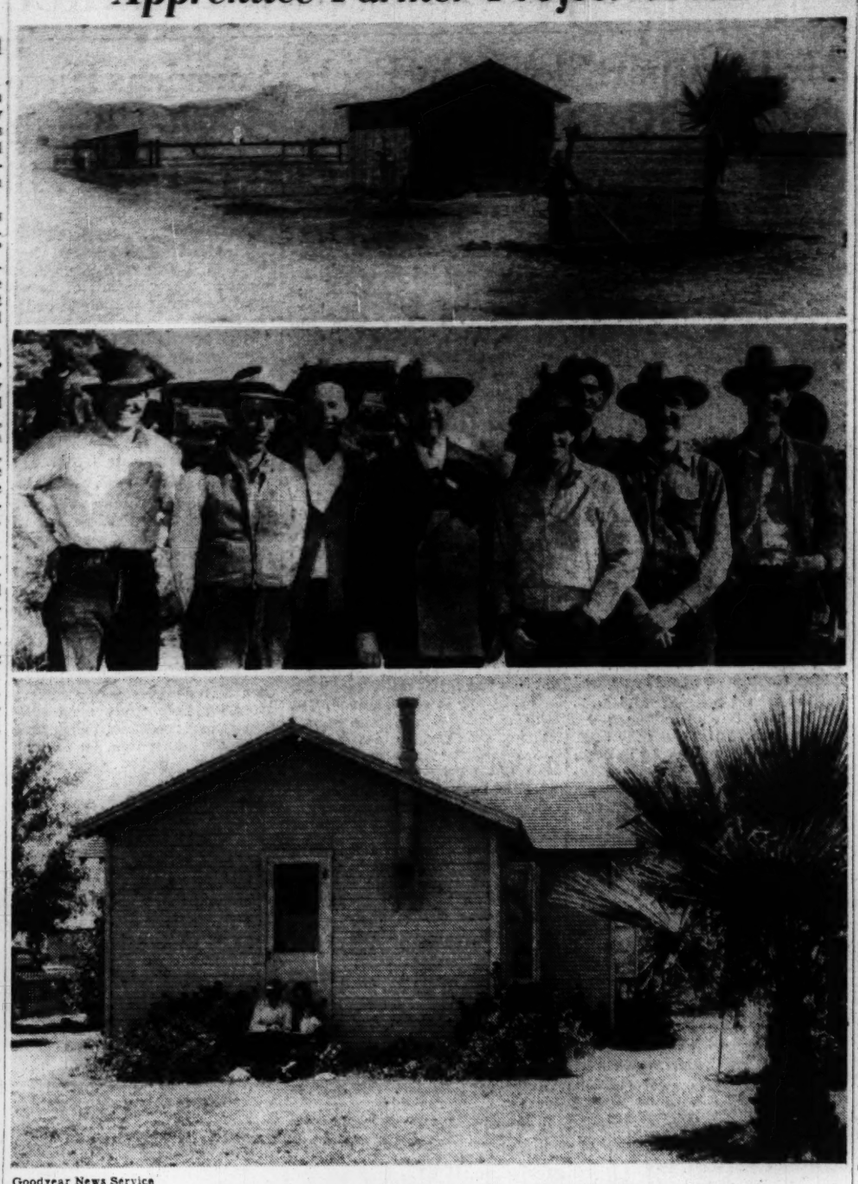
NEW YORK, April 7—The manpower picture in New York was a little clearer today, following the announcement by Selective Service officials that all employers of men between the ages of 18 and 26 must give "exceptionally convincing" arguments to obtain their draft deferment after May 1.

After this date no one in that age group will be deferred unless City Headquarters so specifically decided, it was said, and that means that between 15,000 and 20,000 draft registrants may soon lose their occupational deferments as essential men in war industries.

This was disclosed in a bulletin of instructions to employers from Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York City Director of Selective Service, reminding them that requests for occupational deferments must be filed with his office not later than April 15.

"Employers will spare both themselves and my office a great deal of wasted effort by confining their requests to those men under 26 who are really outstanding and exceptional from the standpoint of skill, training and experience," Col. McDermott said.

Apprentice Farmer Project Grows



Goodyear News Service

Young Farmers Start From Scratch to Build Their Future

Top: Landscaping was begun almost immediately by Ralph Hunt when he was assigned his 80-acre plot and two-room house on the apprentice farmer project at Litchfield Park, Ariz. He worked one year previously for the Goodyear Farms to earn sufficient stake to purchase necessary equipment to cash lease the land. Center: First seven of the 24 members of the Goodyear project to get land contracts pose with P. W. Litchfield, Board Chairman of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and sponsor of the project. Left to right, they are: Armon Curtis, John Edge, Charles Kinsey, Mr. Litchfield, George Reismann, Ralph Hunt and Charles Hunt, brothers, and Hallam Hestand. Bottom: Today the Ralph Hunt home has grown to a four-room cottage. The family has grown to include Mrs. Hunt and Ralph Hunt, Jr.

Alcohol Plan To Use Waste From Sulphite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—The nation needs industrial alcohol for butadiene to be used in production of synthetic rubber; the Pacific Northwest needs to utilize the stream-polluting sulphite liquor from the manufacture of paper pulp; both the nation and the region are therefore benefited by an alcohol-from-sulphite-waste plant now being built in this city. The million-dollar plant which is expected to begin operations in the early fall, is authorized by the Defense Plant Corporation and will be operated by the Puget Pulp and Timber Company.

Although the new plant's production of 2,000,000 gallons a year is not much more than a drop in the bucket as compared with the national production of 600,000,000 gallons, the new operation is still highly important as opening up a relatively new source of industrial alcohol. Regionally it is a long cherished hope fulfilled and those who have waited years for this moment are pointing to what may mean great regional development in the combination of cheap hydroelectric power with low-cost industrial alcohol.

The waste liquor from sulphite pulp which has long been a nuisance may not turn out to be a favorite native son. This waste provides an inexhaustible source of alcohol from wood pulp waste is for synthetic rubber but for use in any of the innumerable electrochemical plants which are expected to be set up here. As long as paper is made from wood pulp there will be this hitherto objectionable waste product as a source of alcohol.

For the moment the production of alcohol from wood pulp waste is seen in the national program as not much more than an emergency measure. With petroleum as a source of butadiene falling short of its expected contribution; and with sugar, as a source of alcohol for butadiene, low in production; with wheat needed for Lend-Lease and for feeding livestock; this new source is being given a trial, and the nation's need becomes the region's opportunity.

One American in Eight 'Migrated' in 1935-40

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 7

Greener pastures lured one out of every eight Americans between 1935 and 1940, the Census Bureau reported last night with the observation that even in peacetime, this is a highly mobile nation.

Of the 15,734,798 persons who "migrated" in the period covered by the survey, more than 9,000,000 moved only within one state while the remainder made longer moves.

Statistics are unavailable on the vastly increased migrations since the war.

Daring Farm Plan in Arizona Epoch in U. S. Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITCHFIELD PARK, Ariz.—Just the other day, seven young men of this community started to buy, on 15-year contracts, the 80-acre farms they occupy.

This bald statement doesn't sound like anything very unusual or very important. But there are angles which make it a significant story, and perhaps an epochal story in American agriculture.

Those young men, and 17 others, are being helped by one of the wealthiest and busiest men in the United States to become farm owners under an original, daring plan. He isn't giving them anything except a chance—or so he says. Actually he has spent considerable money in starting and perfecting the program which can not possibly be repaid. But he will feel repaid if the inspiration is supplied for similar programs elsewhere.

The captain of industry who thought up the idea is Paul W. Litchfield, Chairman of the Board of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. If his hopes are fully realized, all the 17,000 acres cultivated here by the subsidiary Goodyear Farms Company will become family-size farms.

The idea came to Mr. Litchfield eight years ago, while he was acting as a judge at Kansas City to help select the Star Farmer of the Future Farmers of America. It was there drawn to his attention that farms were being drained of some of their brightest and most promising youth because the boys were without capital to engage in the occupation they hoped to follow—farming. With mechanization, the amount of capital required to buy and equip a farm was rapidly increasing.

In 1937 the Goodyear "apprentice farmer" program was born. Ten young men of farm origin, from almost as many different states, comprised the first group. They were high school graduates, chosen largely on recommendations from state directors of vocational education. Only financial consideration was that they be without capital, and not from well-to-do families. Some were even in debt for high school expenses when they arrived.

They were not immediately settled on farms. Mr. Litchfield knew that many farm colonization schemes fail for lack of experience as well as of capital. His plan was to let them gain experience, and at the same time earn money.

Kept Cattle

For the first year those 10 boys worked as employees of Goodyear Farms, performing every operation around the plantation under direction of Goodyear superintendents. They were encouraged to acquire and manage small dairy herds on the side, with the company financing purchase of the first three cows.

At night they attended classes supervised by L. D. Klemmedson, who has since become state director of vocational education. There they studied farm accounting, management — and co-operation. They learned the principles of collective buying and selling, also how to get along with neighbors in sharing machinery and trading work.

This has been the procedure with every one of the 54 apprentices accepted. At first it was intended to admit 10 every year, but the war interfered with that and caused the program to be modified in many other respects.

After proving themselves as hired men, the apprentices were allowed to lease 80-acre tracts. On each the company erected a house, financed the purchase of essential animals and equipment, took a mortgage on the stock and crops. At that time the sale price of the land was fixed, not to be affected by subsequent fluctuations.

As soon as an apprentice has accumulated a net worth equal to one fifth the price of his 80, he is allowed to begin buying it. When the first seven reached that stage, a dinner was given in their honor and they were handed the purchase contracts. Mr. Litchfield made a simple, earnest talk, wishing them well. The group had selected one of themselves, George Reismann, to make the response. The thoughts of all were summed up in his final words:

"Thanks, Litch—thanks for the opportunity."

Yes, that's another unusual angle to this unusual story. The apprentice farmers, all young enough to be his sons, call multi-millionaire Paul W. Litchfield, "Litch." He puts on rubber boots to wade around in irrigation water with them and talk farming. He visits them and their wives and their children in their homes. He attends the weekly evening gatherings, which are half social affairs, half business meetings to discuss common problems.

Wohl Asks Change In Wage Formula

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, told a National War Labor Board panel today that modification of the "Little Steel" formula was essential to a prosperous postwar period because the disappearance of overtime payments then would impoverish millions.

The formula limits increases in straight-time rates for groups of workers to 15 per cent of the rates paid in January, 1941.

Asserting that "stabilization means keeping all factors in balance," Mr. Woll said "we cannot wait longer to establish a fair and just basis of stabilization control. We must consider not only the immediate problems of the low-paid workers, but the problem all workers will face during the conversion period when overtime pay will be ended and the workers' whole income will depend on the straight-time pay he receives for a 40-hour week."

Chicagoans Study Racial Relationship

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 7—Chicagoans from many walks of life, representing the two principal races in the city and many nationalities, are going to school to study the urgent problem of race relationships. Their schoolroom is the council chamber in the City Hall.

Sponsor of the "seminar" being held on four afternoons through the month of February, is the recently organized Mayor's Committee on Race Relations. "Faculty" are sociologists, city officials, and others with expert knowledge of factors affecting the Negro population in Chicago. And the "student body" is made up of 150 invited guests who are leaders in civic and church groups, in labor unions, in social work, and so on.

The first of the four meetings, held Feb. 1, marked a new method of attack on the long-standing problem of race adjustments here.

Speakers

It is in contrast to that followed during and after World War I, when, despite warnings of imminent trouble, little was done to prevent it and the riot of 1919 resulted. Investigations and studies were then made after the outbreak of violence, when it was difficult to get uncolored facts. Now, in a period of calm, it is relatively easy.

The meeting of Feb. 2 was in fact striking for its freedom from emotionalism on the part of both Negro and white speakers.

Participants at the first conference included Dr. Edwin R. Embree, chairman of the Committee on Race Relations, who, as president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, probably has made as deep a study of race relations as any Chicagoan.

Others taking part included Dr. Louis Wirth, University of Chicago sociologist; Hermon D. Smith, president of the Council of Social Agencies of Chicago, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Negro sociologist of Nashville, Tenn., who served as associate director of the earlier Chicago Race Relations Committee which made the post-riot studies in 1919-20.

Speakers did not minimize the difficulty of the problem. Professor Wirth declared that the Negroes in Chicago live in a density comparable to that of some Oriental cities—a density which, he said, "any expert considers too great for decent living." But how to provide more living space for Negroes in Chicago is as yet an unsolved problem, speakers indicated.

Then there is the difficulty faced by immigrant Negros in making adjustments to city living. Of the 338,000 Negroes in Chicago, about 80 per cent have come from outside of Illinois, said Dr. Johnson.

The rural southern background of many of these people, coupled with lack of education, has made adjustments to big city life difficult, Dr. Johnson continued.

Further, many of them have come to the northern city, he said, with pent-up but hitherto suppressed resentments against the dominant race which they now feel free to show. And because the Negro, on account of his color, has "high visibility," any unsocial act on the part of an individual is immediately attached to the race and often regarded as typical, Dr. Johnson said. He was not trying to condone or excuse such action, he made it clear, but was trying to explain it with a view to getting at the causes of tension.

On the other hand, he listed factors tending to make for better adjustments of the rural Negroes in the northern city—better education in the South, acceptance of Negroes into more industries, and so on.

Hopeful Vein

To throw light on the Negro's problem, speakers brought out the experiences of foreign nationality groups in finding their place in the city. Judge George Quilici cited as similar the experiences of the Italian immigrants, also with rural background, and little education, who have found their places in the city.

Summing up the conference, Horace J. Cayton, superintendent of the South Parkway Community Center and journalist, spoke for his race in a hopeful vein.

"This is not a problem that cannot be solved," he said. "It is true that it is more difficult than that of the foreign born because of the fact that the Negro wears a badge of color and carries the stigma of having once been a slave. He cannot drop an accent and become unobservable. But with the present state of our knowledge of the social sciences, and with good will, a solution to the problem is possible."

Dr. Wirth agreed. "Men need not be alike to live together harmoniously," he said. "Chicago's future depends on its recognition of that fact."

OPA Urges Care For Ration Books

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 7

The Office of Price Administration today urged housewives to take good care of their ration books because the replacement supply is limited.

Book Four, the agency reminded, will be in use about three times as long as earlier food books. Only Airplane Stamp 1 for shoes is currently good in Book Three, but other stamps in the book may be designated for use later, OPA said.

Book One will be withdrawn from use with the expiration of shoe Stamp 18, good through April 30.

Strong China Urged After War At Pacific Coast Peace Talks

[This is the second of two articles dealing with the Institutes on Postwar Problems of the Pacific, held in Pacific Coast cities recently.]

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7 — Many persons from near and far brought contributions of their best and deepest thoughts and gave them to the lasting-peace-after-victory project which was advanced considerably here and in other Pacific Coast cities recently.

The occasion was a series of Institutes on Postwar Problems of the Pacific, sponsored by many groups committed to lasting peace —after the war has been won by the United Nations.

Some of those not mentioned in a previous article, who contributed to the San Francisco discussions, were: Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Communications in the Chinese Government, 1937-1943, now in the United States on an economic mission for his Government; German Arceniegas, Minister of Education of Colombia; Dolph Holsti, former Foreign Minister of Finland, now Professor of Political Science, Stanford University; Julean Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché in China for many years; Chester Rowell and Paul Edwards, widely-known San Francisco newspaper editors, and Monroe E. Deutsch, Provost and Vice-President of the University of California.

Because he represents that Ally which is the Pacific Coast's next-door neighbor across the Pacific —China—Mr. Chang's optimistic postwar outlook held very special interest.

Need Strong China

"Japan must surrender its position as a leading power in East Asia," he said. "The task is only half done with the defeat of Japan. To achieve a complete victory and to insure an enduring peace, it is paramount to have a China strong enough to checkmate any new Japanese menace in the Pacific. China has never been and will never become a militaristic nation. The Chinese have never glorified war; in fact, they have abhorred it. But they now realize that they must be strong enough to discourage any aggressor."

Mr. Chang is meeting many American industrialists on his mission for his Government, and is asked many questions by those who look forward to the finest of mutually-beneficial trade and other relations between China and the United States after victory.

Mr. Chang tells them what vast room there is for improvement in trade between the two nations. In 1931, for instance, the United States had only 6 per cent of the foreign investments in China, while Britain and Japan had 35 per cent of the total.

One of the common questions Mr. Chang meets relates to the nation's political stability. His answer is that the National Government, since its founding 16 years ago, has achieved a continuity and stability unbroken and unshaken by 12 years of Japanese aggression and seven years of devastating war. He asserts that it is a lasting unification and stability.

To Hold Convention

The Government of China is pledged to hold a constitutional convention within one year after victory, Mr. Chang reminds his listeners. "To solve political problems by political means is one of the Generalissimo's major aims in postwar China," he says.

To the question: Will China welcome foreign capital? Mr. Chang tells all who ask, he said, that China has always welcomed foreign capital other than that special brand which entails political concessions. Regulations revised last September remove previous restrictions as to 51 per cent being native capital, and calling for a Chinese general manager.

Foreign investment will have all "reasonable" protection, Mr. Chang promises, and there will be no interference from "war lords," because there will be no war lords.

To the question: Will the Chinese Government encourage private enterprise? Mr. Chang replies: "Our Government's policy is to emphasize a simultaneous development of government and private industries, and to give private industries encouragement and the protection of the law."

Railroads and communications systems, he believes, are likely to continue under Government ownership, and other industries requiring large capital beyond the capacity of private resources will be undertaken by the Government.

The relationship between the United States and China, Mr. Chang told the Institute here, will be closer and stronger than ever before.

U. S. Aid Needed

Chester Rowell, veteran newspaper Editor and long-time worker in the cause of compelling aggressor nations to keep the peace, declared to the Institute that unless the United States is a power in a postwar organization to enforce peace, there will be no such organization. "But there will be an organization, and we will be in it," he said prophetically.

Mr. Rowell and others who dealt with the Congressional phase of the problem were rather agreed that there is not time, or probably the voting strength over the nation, to change the Constitutional provision which permits one third of the United States Senate to set at naught the will of the nearly two-thirds majority of its members in the matter of treaties; or ignore what might well be, as in the present case, the will of the vast majority of the people of the nation.

James Shen, Director of the Pacific Coast Bureau, Chinese News Service, urged a two-way traffic in visiting students in the postwar years. Many Chinese young men and women have come to the United States to study, he said, but comparatively few United States students have gone to China. He said that about half of the members of the Chinese Cabinet had at one time or another studied in this country, and wondered how many members of the United States Cabinet had studied in China.

As another help to postwar international relations, Mr. Shen suggested that more United States writers visit China, and stay longer. Instead of staying for a few weeks and then hurrying home to write a big book, he said, they should stay and travel the country for months or years—and then come home and write a pamphlet instead of the big book.

Wages in China will remain at somewhere near their present war-inflated level, it was predicted by some of the Chinese speakers. This, if the prediction holds, might have a most important bearing on trade between the two nations.

Attention of the Institute turned to the Latin-American nations for one session, and C. Langdon White, Professor of Geography, Stanford University, led the discussion. He declared that the lands south of the Rio Grande have been milked of raw materials by other nations which send back their fabricated products. In such raw materials countries the economic condition of the populace is always very high or very low, he said, according to the prices of the nation's principal products.

"The test of our good-neighbor policy will come when the time returns when we can buy again from other tropical lands those products we are so glad to get on an emergency basis now from South America." He referred to rubber, tin, and other strategic materials whose customary source was seized by the Japanese.

Good Neighbor Plan

The plan of the good neighbor policy is being followed, Professor White said, and there are indications of lasting gains. The South Americans are accumulating a backlog of purchasing power. As to industrialization, the South American lands generally won't manufacture those things the United States manufactures, he believes.

Others asserted that even if the war does start South America on the road to widespread industrialization, industrial nations are always better trading customers than those nations which have only raw materials to exchange for manufactured goods.

"Reciprocal trade, North and South and East and West, must be our postwar foundation stone," said Professor White.

Many of the speakers brought out the spiritual and moral aspects of the peace-following-victory. The sessions were inspirational in a high degree, as well as practical.

The American Colonies, Dr. Deutsch pointed out, did not pledge themselves to effect a perfect Union, but only "to strive toward a perfect Union." The implication was that a beginning world union need await no more precise aim.

And K. F. Reinhardt, Professor of Germanic languages at Stanford University, said that the world's "unreal realists," such as Hitler, Machiavelli, and others he named, see only the bad in people, the worst part, and take no account of the great good that is in them.

"There are good men," he said, "and good men must make a good world."

Southern Cattle Men To Seek Federal Aid

ATLANTA, Ga., April 7 (AP)—Faced with a "serious marketing situation," grass cattle producers from six Southern States said last night they would seek relief through the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration.

P. E. Williams of Kissimmee, President of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association, was named Chairman of a delegation to present the industry's problems in Washington.

R. E. Aldridge of Michigan City, Miss., predicted that the nation would face a dreadful shortage of meats this fall, despite a larger number of units on the farm than before, because of market influences.

The meeting was called in an effort to induce OPA to lower the ration point values on meat cuts from the inferior quality cattle.

Stark Calls Workers Vital Link in Victory

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of U. S. Naval Forces in Europe, told men and women in the 30,000 manufacturing plants and 67 shipyards turning out landing craft that they are "vital links in the team that will carry the war to the enemy's door and burst it open."

Admiral Stark's statement sent to the Navy from London and made public here, added that the big job of the Navy "is to get the man with the bayonet on enemy-held territory. This means landing craft. The sooner we get the craft the sooner we will end the war."

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Copeland Sees Indefinite Era Of Prosperity

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, director of research of the Harvard School of Business Administration, predicted yesterday the nation will enjoy an indefinite period of postwar prosperity in which industrial employment and production will maintain their wartime levels.

"I think we may well look forward to a total employment as great as we have had during the war," Dr. Copeland testified before a Senate subcommittee studying demobilization problems.

"This period of full employment should be reached within a year or 18 months after the end of the war. The interim period probably will produce some unemployment during the shift from war to civilian production.

Continue for Several Years

"Full employment then should continue for several years, and then we will go into new phases of production. Many of the technological developments of the war period cannot be utilized for several years, but they then will come into general production."

Dr. Copeland, who also is chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Readjustment, said a tremendous backlog of savings in the hands of consumers and a similar backlog of public demand for many consumer items now out of production makes the postwar business outlook bright. He expressed the view that unemployment should not exceed two or three million workers at any time after the postwar transition period.

Transition Proposals

Forecasting that some temporary unemployment probably will develop immediately after the war, during the conversion of factories to civilian production, Dr. Copeland proposed to a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee that the transition period be shortened by:

1. Allowing contractors whose war work is terminated to clear their plants of machinery and war goods inventories immediately and store them at government expense, whenever that procedure would speed resumption of civilian production.

2. Speeding settlements with small subcontractors by authorizing prime contractors to adjudicate subcontractors' claims up to $25,000 without government review except upon evidence of fraud.

Of the danger of postwar unemployment, Dr. Copeland said:

"Some temporary unemployment probably will develop while workers are shifting from one job to another and while some of our plants are being reconverted to civilian production. In this period of transition, time will be of the greatest importance. We should think of the transition period in terms of days and weeks, rather than months and years."

The witness indorsed several provisions of the pending George-Murray industrial demobilization bill and proposed that Congress immediately declare a policy designed to relax controls of materials after they are no longer needed for war work.

'Gas' Output, Stocks Increase for Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Increased gasoline production and gasoline stocks during the week ended April 1 were reported by the American Petroleum Institute.

Gasoline production for the week amounted to 13,824,000 barrels compared with 13,362,000 barrels the week before.

At the end of the week stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline were 89,162,000 barrels, an increase of 1,875,000 barrels from the previous week's total but still well under the 93,840,000 of a year ago.

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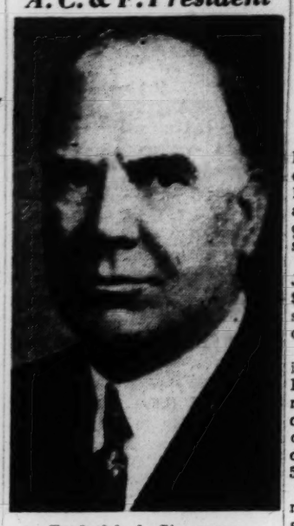

Frederick A. Stevenson

Named president of the American Car & Foundry Company, succeeding Charles J. Hardy, who is resigning that post but who has been unanimously chosen as chairman of the board. Mr. Stevenson has been senior vice-president and in charge of the company's operations for some years.

FRB Reports Total 'V' Loans Nearly Third of Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported on the 2nd anniversary of its "V" loan program, that nearly a third of its $7,484,000,000 in guaranteed loan authorization involves cancelled war contracts.

So-called "V-T" or termination loans designed to free working capital tied up by settlement claims, totaled $2,001,000,000 on Feb. 29, latest date for which figures are available.

Reviewing operations of the entire loan guarantee program, the board said only about $2,000,000,000 actually has been borrowed under it, leaving industry with $5,500,000,000 in guaranteed credit outstanding. Nearly $2,000,000,000 more have been loaned by banks without government backing, the board said.

It added that of the 5,931 loan guarantees authorized 18 per cent have been for $25,000 or less, 46 per cent for $100,000 or less and 87 per cent for $1,000,000 or less.

The "V" loans were inaugurated to provide war plants and prospective war producers with capital on easy credit.

Chain Store Sales Gain in March

NEW YORK (AP)—Sears Roebuck Company announced net sales for the month of March, 1944 amounted to $78,623,881 as compared to the net sales for the month in 1943 of $66,339,995, an increase of $12,283,886 or 18.5 per cent. For the two months, February and March of 1944, net sales were $138,769,134, an increase of $14,572,212 or 11.7 per cent over the same two months of 1943 when net sales were $124,196,922.

Montgomery Ward and Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, reported March sales of $53,382,733, an increase of 2.3 per cent over sales of $52,192,472 in March, 1943. Sales for the two months ended March 31 were $90,899,173, a decline of 2.9 per cent from $93,635,959 in the comparative 1943 months.

F. W. Woolworth Co. reports March sales of $34,528,982, up 4.9 per cent from $32,901,210 in the same month last year. Sales for the first three months were $94,901,405, up 1.5 per cent from $93,505,722 in the like period of 1943.

S. S. Kresge Co. reports March sales of $16,280,431, up 9 per cent from $14,933,283 in the same month of last year, while sales for the first quarter totaled $44,512,223, up 6.4 per cent from $41,847,491 in the similar 1943 quarter.

W. T. Grant Co. reports March sales of $12,109,593, an increase of 1.3 per cent over the $11,955,011 sales for March a year ago. For the first three months of 1944 sales aggregated $31,570,285, compared with $31,784,028 for the 1943 period.

Butler Brothers reports March consolidated gross sales of $11,280,997 against $10,305,379 a year ago, an increase of 10.9 per cent. The increase was divided as follows: Wholesale $10,091,719 compared with $9,250,635, a 9.09 per cent increase; retail, Scott Burr Stores, $1,189,278 versus $1,054,744, 12.76 per cent increase.

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Paramount Net $4.28 Share On Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Paramount Pictures, Inc., has estimated its earnings for the year ended Jan. 1, 1944, at $16,077,000 after interest and all charges, or $4.28 a share on 3,752,136 shares of common stock outstanding on that date.

Earnings for the year ended Jan. 2, 1943, were estimated at $14,631,650, representing $4.74 a share on 2,933,717 common shares of stock then outstanding.

The earnings as of Jan. 1, 1944, included $1,552,000 representing Paramount's direct and indirect net interest as a stockholder in the combined undistributed earnings of partially-owned non-consolidated subsidiaries, as against $1,506,214 the previous year.

Charges allowed for included reserves provided for contingencies and estimated provision for all federal normal and excess profits taxes.

The Paramount board of directors announced it had approved a five-year contract for Charles M. Reagan as general manager for the distribution of Paramount Pictures in the United States and Canada. Mr. Reagan also was elected a vice-president, succeeding Neil Agnew, who resigned earlier this week. He is a native of Lawrenceburg, Ind., and worked in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, and Milwaukee.

Other earnings statements follow:

American Locomotive Co. reported a net profit for 1943 of $6,626,515 equal, after preferred dividend and annual sinking fund requirements, to $2.27 on each of 1,383,832 common shares outstanding at the end of the year. The company pointed out that preferred stock sinking fund requirements began only after recapitulation last September and that the amount carried to surplus was actually equal to $2.78 a common share. For 1942 the company had a net of $5,061,593 equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $3.37 on each of the 787,900 common shares then outstanding.

Aviation Corp. reported for the three months ended Feb. 29 net income of $1,480,863, equal to 25 cents a share. The earnings are subject to contract renegotiation. In the same quarter of the preceding fiscal year the company earned $1,103,218 or 19 cents a share. The report said that earnings do not include the corporation's equity in the undistributed earnings of associated companies which are not consolidated.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. reports for 1943 net profit of $2,787,440, equal to $4.68 a common share, compared with 1942 earnings of $2,677,980, or $4.47 a share.

North American Rayon Corp. reported for the fiscal year to Jan. 1 net profit of $1,630,304 compared with $1,431,741, in the preceding year.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. reports consolidated net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $6,566,618 equal to $3.53 a share, compared with $6,112,158 or $3.29 in 1942.

Miami Copper Co. reports net income for 1942 of $763,780 after charges and taxes but before depletion of mining property, equal to $1.02 a capital share, compared with $984,159 or $1.32 in 1942.

Federal Motor Truck Co. reports net profit of $655,248 for 1943, or $1.33 a common share, against $536,848, or $1.09 a common share for 1942.

Tide Water Associated Oil Co. and subsidiaries report net income for 1943 of $14,902,640 equal, after preferred stock dividend requirements, to $1.98 a common share against $10,663,930 or $1.32 a common share shown for 1942.

Acme Steel Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for 1943 of $1,894,646, or $6.68 a share, compared with $1,782/921, or $5.43 a share for 1942.

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit of $1,143,303 for the year ended Dec. 31, or $1.23 a share, against $1,297,206, or $1.40 a share, for 1942.

Park & Tilford, Inc., and subsidiaries report net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, of $1,368,649 equal to 15.61 a share, compared with $893,870 or $3.58 a share in 1942.

Omnibus Corp. and subsidiaries reports for 1943 consolidated net profit of $1,427,038, equal to $1.43 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,205,970, or $1.13 a share on the same basis in 1942.

Detroit Gasket & Mfg. Co. reports for 1943 net profit of $519,096, equal to $2.21 a common share, against $412,707, or $1.71 a share, in 1942.

Horn & Hardart Co. of New York, operator of restaurants and retail bake shops, reports net income of $1,465,494 for 1943, or $2.37 a common shares, against $1,270,433, or $2.02 a common share, for the preceding year.

Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence has announced a net profit of $479,315.89, equivalent to $2 each per share of capital stock, for the year ended Jan. 31, 1944. This compares with a profit of $619,339.52, equivalent to $3.18 per share in the preceding 12 months.

Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc., and wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries report net profit of $1,637,056 for the year ended Dec. 31, or $2.10 a common share, against $1,458,564, or $1.84 a common share, for the preceding year.

Autocar Company reported 1943 profit of $1,971,394 after provision of $10,389,000 for federal and state taxes and for renegotiation of government contracts. This was equivalent to $4.20 per share of the common stock, after preferred dividends. In 1942 the corresponding profit was equivalent to $3.35 per share of common.

Pacific Western Oil Corp. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,071,041 equal to $1.07 a share, compared with $789,666 or 79 cents in 1942. The company reports net income of the Mission Corp., of which it holds 641,808 shares, amounted to $1,844,000 equal to $1.33 a share in 1943, compared with $1,397,253 or $1.01 in the previous year.

Philco 1943 Net $2.60 Per Share

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Philco Corporation announced net income for 1943 of $3,573,569, equal to $2.60 per share, compared with $2,209,992, or $1.61 per share, in 1942.

The company's annual report said that even after voluntary price reductions of $18,803,929 on Army and Navy work, 1943 sales set a new record of $116,395,598, an increase of 70 per cent over 1942.

Percy Selden Straus

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Percy Selden Straus, chairman of the board of R. H. Macy & Co., passed on yesterday.

Mr. Straus, a member of the 1897 class at Harvard University, began his career at Macy's in 1897 and saw the store grow to one of the largest retail institutions in the world.

He also was a director of L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J., the New York Life Insurance Co., a member of the Council of New York University, a trustee of the New York Public Library and chairman of the board of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City.

Mr. Straus leaves his widow, Edith Abraham Straus, and three sons: Maj. Ralph I. Straus,, now overseas; Percy Straus, Jr., a lawyer of Houtson, Texas; and Ensign Donald Straus, of the U. S. Navy.

Air Transport Slowed by Each Nation's Rights Over Own Sky

Second of three articles about postwar international airways.

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous article pointed out that if an international conference on air transport is held in the near future the major countries, Britain and the United States, will sit down without clear policies to discuss. Pressing problems like "the right of innocent passage," and the need for "open ports," are yet to be worked out.

"State sovereignty" projecting into the sky, as agreed on by the Paris Convention of 1919, did not, it is true, prevent international air transport growth, but it forced the airline promoters to push their way through a jungle of negotiations. Each country used its convention rights to try to get concessions from others who wanted to put through air lines, and the weaker but more ambitious countries thus hampered those better fitted to conduct regular air transportation.

Each Exact Concessions

The trouble was perhaps worst in Europe and the Near and Middle East. But it also affected the Pacific area. It took a year after the Pan American had put through its schedules to Manila before negotiations with the British allowed them to go through to Hong Kong. The Australians obstructed Pan Am's entry "down under," and in turn the United States refused to allow any foreign lines, even British, to operate through Hawaii.

A major original reason for this provincialism was military security. The powers feared to be spied on by foreign pilots from the air, or to be suddenly attacked, or they feared that an enemy's transport line might be converted to bombers.

These fears are now outmoded. Transports and bombers are now built as differently as merchant ships and cruisers, or as luxury liners and battleships, and are not interchangeable. Bombers are built too fast and too expensive to operate for conversion. They are too "hot," do not conform to civil air regulations, sometimes have too high a "stalling speed," have holes cut for turrets and waist-gunners which are useless for civilian transport and require extra strengthening of the structure (involving extra weight and operating cost; they have the space for their "pay-load" of bombs in the wrong place for civilian flight, and so on.

More than that, transports, in addition to being unarmed and without guns, are used in insufficient numbers to make an effective fighting force. A modern raid on Berlin takes more ships than the world's entire pre-war air fleet.

Furthermore, foreigners can spy anyway, it appears, if they want to. The Japs had no airline into Pearl Harbor but they learned plenty. Spying pilots could see nearly as much by buying tickets and looking out the windows as by looking from the cockpits; or they could get private flying licenses in the victim country to get their information. The fear is almost the same as though the United States refused to let British or French liners into New York lest they see its defenses.

In point of fact most of the obstructions in recent years were not due to military fear, but merely to the use of landing rights or fly-over rights as bargaining weapons by countries with infant flying industries to exact concessions from countries more advanced.

And this is one of the reasons why South America got such a break in air transportation. The South American countries had no hope of establishing their own air transport. So they welcomed the foreign air promoters, who brought in flying services in many cases subsidized by foreign countries.

It looks probable that both the United States and Great Britain are ready to break down these obsolete 1919 barriers. But it may not be done all at once. There are several ways it can be done. The automatic right might be agreed on immediately to let foreign planes land for fuel or emergency. It might be agreed that planes could fly over without landing—or could land without flying over.

The Canadian Outlook

For example, the government-owned Canadian monopoly, Trans-Canada Airways, might want to put through a line to Mexico. It might be allowed merely to fly over the United States (with rights to land only for fuel or emergency, without taking on or letting off passengers). Or it might be allowed, en route, to land Canadian passengers, but not to pick up American passengers for Mexico. Or it might be allowed to stop and pick up American passengers for Mexico, but not to put off Canadian passengers.

The answer would depend on how the future rules are written. They would apply, of course, equally in all directions and all cases among the signatory powers.

This is of particular importance in the relation between the United States and the British Empire. The point of greatest importance to American postwar flying is whether American lines can land, take on, or put off, passengers or cargo in airports of the British.

This matters more to Americans than British because the British Empire is so far-flung that with minor exceptions the Englishman can fly all over his Commonwealth, the world around, without having to put down in a foreign airport anywhere. He may even cross the Pacific after the war without going to Hawaii, by the use of the new far-flying planes and a landing field or two on British islands.

Not so the American. To Europe the American-flag airliner goes best by British base in Bermuda or in Newfoundland; and once out of the Western Hemisphere an American air line can go places regularly only by use of airports in British territory.

(To be continued.)

Your Estimated Federal Tax

No. 3
The Declaration of Estimated Tax
How to Fill Out the Forms

The form on which the declaration of estimated tax for 1944 is to be made, Form 1040-ES, is the only form that needs to be filed by the taxpayer. In order to fill out his form the taxpayer needs to use only one work sheet, the short-form or the alternative, whichever may be the one best suited to his circumstances, and should retain it for his personal record.

Filling out the work sheet is a process similar to the making of a regular return, except that it deals with estimates instead of actual figures. There is first estimated the total of all income which may be received in 1944, based on past experience in regard to salary, interest, dividends, rentals, sales, etc., and future probabilities.

The approximate amount of tax due on that income is then determined. In the short-form work sheet it is necessary only to enter the amount of estimated total income from all sources, including the net profits from farming and other business, deduct an allowance for the personal exemption status, and insert the appropriate amount of income tax as shown in the table on the back of the form. This form has no entries for deduction of expenses, since the income taxes (normal tax and surtax) indicated in the table were computed after making allowance for average deductions, such as interest, taxes and contributions, approximating 8 per cent of the net income after deduction for personal exemption.

In order to give effect to these deductions without actually showing them in the form, the amounts used for personal exemption and credit for dependents are increased, so that they are larger than the figures used for the regular return, but the Bureau of Internal Revenue has approved their use for the making of estimates.

In determining the victory tax, there is deducted from the total income a specific exemption, and a tax of 3 per cent of the balance is computed and entered in the proper space. The total of the income tax plus the victory tax is then entered in line 1 on the face of the declaration.

An alternative form of work sheet is intended for taxpayers whose probable income is over $10,000, and for those with smaller incomes who expect to have unusually large deductions or who otherwise desire to make a more detailed computation of their tax. This work sheet permits an estimate of each separate item of the income and allowable deductions, with an exact computation of the tax upon the resulting estimated net income, after allowance for personal exemptions and credit for dependents.

The law also permits taxpayers to estimate the tax by computing it on last year's income at this year's rates and exemptions, provided the payments are made on time. Amended declarations may be filed on or before any installment date up to Dec. 15.

Having entered the estimated total tax on line 1 of the declaration, there is now deducted from this figure the amount of tax which may reasonably be expected to be paid at the source during 1944 by withholding from wages.

The balance is the amount, referred to in the law as the "estimated tax for the taxable year," which is payable directly to the Collector of Internal Revenue in quarterly installments. When an amended declaration is filed, there may also be deducted the payments previously made on the estimated tax. If a taxpayer had an overpayment for 1943 he may have elected to apply it as a credit against the 1944 estimated tax.

Farmers, 80 per cent of whose gross income is derived from farming, may elect to wait until Dec. 15 to file a declaration for 1944. They will pay their entire estimated tax in a lump-sum at that time, without the privilege of installments.

Remittances to Italy Must Be Made Through Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury officials have emphasized that arrangements for making living expense remittances to persons in Allied-controlled sectors of Italy must be made through banks because restrictions remain in effect against sending checks, currency or securities.

Permission for such remittances was extended earlier in the week to include Sardinia and 14 mainland provinces of Italy. Previously the remittances could be sent only to Sicily.

Americas Have Record Trade During 1943

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department disclosed that Latin-American countries held "well in excess of $2,000,000,000 in gold and foreign exchange, largely dollars," at the end of last year.

That accumulation—more than $1,000,000,000 of it resulting from a surplus of exports to this country during the war—places the Latin-American republics "in a strong financial position to meet their import needs in future years," the department said.

Lend-Lease 48 P. C. of Total

In making the figure public, the department lifted some of the secrecy which has shrouded much of this country's foreign trade since the fall of 1941. "Urgently needed" studies of postwar markets and supply sources, it explained, now outweigh security considerations.

Specifically, the department has prepared statistics of 1941 trade with all countries as well as reports on 1942 trade with other American republics, excluding, however, information on military, strategic and critical commodities. It also released hitherto restricted figures on 1943 trade with Latin-American countries.

Reviewing 1942 exports, it said that despite growing shortages of materials and shipping, the United States sent goods valued at $718,000,000 to the other American republics, with Lend-Lease shipments accounting for only 4.8 per cent of the total.

Although the year's total showed a decrease of one-fifth in value and one-third in physical volume from the record level of 1941, it was substantially above that of the immediate prewar years.

Exports Under 1941

Exports to Latin America last year climbed above $800,000,000, although in terms of volume fourth quarter shipments were reported to be 25 to 30 per cent under the quarterly average for 1941.

Imports during the first three quarters of 1943, the department said, were virtually as large as during all of 1942, with the full-year total exceeding $1,300,000,000. Reporting that imports during the second and third quarters of last year reached a level higher than in any period since 1920 when import prices were higher, the agency added:

"This striking increase came partly as a result of the relative ease in the shipping situation and partly from the progressive fruition of the procurement programs of the United States in Latin America.

"From the point of view of the other American republics, maintenance of the value of exports to the United States was a major factor in maintaining their extractive industries and internal economies."

British Note Circulation Up

Note circulation for week ended April 5 as reported by the Bank of England, increased £14,594,000 to the all time high of £1,119,228,000.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—MEN

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO
299 ATLANTIC AVENUE • BOSTON
DESIRES THE SERVICES OF
Radio Testers
● Experienced radio and communication repair men and mechanics for Test Department. Excellent wages, plenty of overtime, and good working conditions.
Bring proof of citizenship and Social Security number. Only applicants not working in war industries will be considered

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
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desires the services of
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS
Some electrical or radio engineering experience, plus a facile command of the English language, required.
Bring proof of citizenship and Social Security number. Only applicants not working in war industries will be considered.

HELPERS
MATERIAL HANDLERS
200 JOBS. TOP PAY
WMC RULES OBSERVED
CRUCIBLE STEEL CO.
HARRISON, N. J.
18 min. Hud. Tubes to door

CAPABLE, strong, willing worker, assistant caretaker large Christian Science church, Greater New York; state qualifications; references. Write Box X-17, S. 1350, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES
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The Advertising Department of The Christian Science Monitor has openings for four girls in well-paid positions, with good opportunities for advancement.
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Earn a Man's Pay
WMC Rules Observed
Crucible Steel Co.
Harrison, N. J.
18 min. Hud. Tubes to door.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY—GOOD SALARY
DO YOU LIKE TO COOK VEGETABLES? Here is an opportunity for a permanent job as assistant to head vegetable cook; no restaurant experience necessary; 8-hour day, 5-day week, in Midtown cafeteria serving LUNCH ONLY. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Saleswoman, middle aged; dress shop, bookkeeping, typist experience; steady position; salary and commission; living quarters. Endicott 2-1883.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
EXPERIENCED soloist, Christian Scientist, desires position in Christian Science church; locality should be within radius of 40 miles from New Haven, Conn. Box X-19, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.
RESPONSIBLE woman wants part-time work; care of children; good cook; afternoons—evenings, 50c per hour, carfare; good references; N. Y. C. only. MRS. BROWN, Monument 2-3517. Ask for Apt. 11A.
LADY (Christian Scientist), near middle age, desires position as daily companion to lady or governess to child. Write Box G-8, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.
PERMANENT position wanted by secretary experienced in relieving executives and handling detail work and correspondence. Write Box E-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.
MIAMI, FLA.—Experienced front-office cashier and file clerk desires permanent connection; excellent references. Mrs. Bowers, Tel. 2-6735.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
ASSISTANT to president or executive position desired utilizing unusual varied experience ideal for post-war activities; including manufacturing, systems, production, plant layout, product design, engineering, sales management, marketing; advertising, cost accounting and departmental co-ordination. Box K-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double 9x6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 3821.
New Custom-made Mattresses $34.50 up.
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
HARP, Lyon & Healy, style 15, #3799, with bench and music stand; condition, good as new. GEORGE J. FREDERICKS, Phalanx, New Jersey.

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NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big pecans in shell 5 lbs. $2.95, 10 lbs. $5.40; shelled pecans 3 lbs. $3.75; 5 lbs. $5.90; 10 lbs. $11.40. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

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RETOUCHING
Negative retouching. Mary Rice Hockenberry P. O. Box 144, Rochester 1, N. Y.

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TRETHEWEY BROTHERS
Plumbing, Heating, Gasfitting, Jobbing
4300 Washington Street, Roslindale
Phones Parkway 7044, 2382

RANGES
NEW GLENWOOD COMBINATION RANGES
METROPOLITAN ICE CO. Tro. 4630
36 Cottage Park Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

TRUNKS
SELL US YOUR OLD TRUNKS
COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS
473 Boylston St., Boston KEN. 1930

UPHOLSTERING
UPHOLSTERED furniture repaired, cleaning, furniture polishing, repairing; work in homes. HOROWITZ, 3540 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. NE 9-2788.

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VENETIAN BLINDS, SHADES, SCREENS—Metal Weatherstrips and Combination Storm Sash. WALSH-SPENCER COMPANY, 450 Boylston Street, Boston, Kenmore 6776.

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RHINESTONES WANTED, all sizes and colors; cash paid. Write Box B-10, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. WISCONSIN 7-5491.
BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWRENCE, 31 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada

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Have you an automobile, radio, vacuum cleaner, rug, clothing, lock, typewriter, umbrella or anything else that needs repairing or repair? Advertisers in this group are in the "FIX IT" business

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
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Personal Pen 333 Wash. St., Boston Room 306 LAF. 3007

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While You Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes. Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving.
PENCRAFT INC.
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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
ENGLISH TYPE BRICK HOUSE
FORBES HILL ESTATE,
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Fine residential section.
9 rooms, 4 chambers, complete maid's room on ground floor; 2 baths, large sun room, outside screened porch; 2-car garage; 13,000 sq. ft. of land; outside stone fireplace; price $14,000. Box J-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALISING—REALTORS
629 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2240

HOUSES TO LET
MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK (Westchester County)—Modern seven-room house, oil burner, garage; $70. Seen at 439 Homestead Avenue. Owner, Mrs. Norris, 6 Emory Street, Jersey City, New Jersey. Delaware 3-2057.
READING, MASS. — Furnished Cape Cod Colonial, 6 rooms, screened porch, 2 baths; exc. train service; June 1-Oct. 1; refs. Reading 1338.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET
ATTRACTIVELY furnished 3½-rm. apts., 20 minutes to 42nd St.; convenient to church; immediate occupancy. Chandler, 6836 104th St., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y. Boulevard 8-9941.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Single furnished room for lady in congenial home, Christian Scientist preferred; convenient transportation. 1840 Biltmore. COlumbia 1136.
N. Y. C., 480 Riverside Dr. at 113th St. (Apt. 3-C)—Newly decorated and furnished singles; gentleman (Christian Scientist) preferred.
FENWAY WOMEN'S CLUB, 1130 Boylston St., Boston—Furn. rooms with maid service. See MRS. KIRKLAND, manager, on premises.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lovely room with private lavatory; near by Arlington; 10c bus fare. GLobe 3133.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
CAMBERMAID, also kitchen maid, in country outside Philadelphia. 8-3, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.
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HELP WANTED
TEACHER, man or woman, of English in Grades 3, 4, 5 and 6 in a day and boarding school operated by and for Christian Scientists only. Salary according to training and experience. Address letter and credentials to Box D-4, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—Permanent home for housekeeping couple; comfortably furnished cottage on Riverfront, Westport, Conn.; owner occupies only 6 months, from May; fair compensation for services. Write Box D-5, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.
WANTED — Waiter or waitress, white or colored; steady job; pleasant working conditions. THE GENERAL PUTNAM INN, Norwalk, Conn.
HAIRDRESSER
$6 day and commission; 5-day week; 2 weeks' vacation with pay; hours 8 to 5:15. Newton, Mass. Las. 1989.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

INFORMATION
About Placing Classified Advertisements
Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.
Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	15c	30c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	12c	24c
6 consecutive days	12c	24c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.
For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rate and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Di Maggio Signs Contract, Then Makes Two Bucs Hits

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — Naturally it may have been just one of those things, such as a golfer making a hole-in-one his first time on a course, but critics are liable to see some significance in the fact Vince Di Maggio got two hits and behaved himself flawlessly in the field yesterday, the first day he has been with the Pittsburgh Pirates this spring.

The critics may see this as an indictment of northern training, as, with no more preparation than a haircut and shave, Di Maggio was able to do quite as well as his teammates, who have been enjoying the rigors of northern training for a month, more or less.

Came to Terms

Di Maggio came to terms just a few minutes before the Bucs went on the field to drop a 6-to-3 decision to the Cleveland Indians. He came to the club's terms, club proxy William Benswanger insisted. He and Di Maggio had been haggling over salary for some time, and the two spent most of Monday night arguing without reaching a decision.

The signing of the veteran outfielder completes the Buc squad, as he was the lone remaining holdout.

Nick Strincevich and Max Butcher shared the mound labor for the Pirates yesterday, and Mike Naymick, Ed Kleman and Harold Kleine pitched for the Tribe. Ken Keltner connected for a home run. News of other major league clubs:

BROOKLYN DODGERS — It's Infielder Dixie Walker now. Manager Leo Durocher has decided to play the veteran outfielder at third base, while Durocher himself will handle the second basing job.

BOSTON BRAVES — The Braves will have a complete holiday today. Con Ryan got greetings yesterday and orders to take his physical at Boston, April 10. Jim Tobin also got greetings and has wired asking permission to take his physical at Boston.

Dodgers vs. Red Sox

BOSTON RED SOX—The Sox game with the Brooklyn Dodgers originally scheduled for today has been called off. The teams will meet tomorrow, with Johnson, Terry and Wood slated to pitch for Boston.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Billy Southworth moves his Cardinals from their spring training camp to St. Louis today. The club will have a day of rest before Saturday's first city series game with the Browns.

CINCINNATI REDS—The Reds will get more workouts today in preparation for their week-end games with the Chicago Cubs and Louisville. The Reds still are in the dark as to the ability of Chucho Ramos. He played three innings in the outfield against Indianapolis yesterday, didn't get a chance in the field and was safe on an error on his only trip to the plate.

ST. LOUIS BROWNS—The Browns get their final spring training workout today before leaving tomorrow for St. Louis.

DETROIT TIGERS — Manager Steve O'Neill has stuck to his regular lineup for the game today with Camp Breckenridge, except that Paul Richards will make his first appearance behind the plate. Chuck Hostetler may replace Roger Cramer in center field.

Chicago Series

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Manager Jimmy Dykes will toss pitchers Johnny Humphries, Ed Lopat and Gordon Maltzberger against the Cubs today at George Field, near Lawrenceville, Ill., as the Sox try to make it two straight over their city rivals.

CHICAGO CUBS—Paul Derringer, Bill Fleming and probably Paul Erickson are scheduled for mound duty against the White Sox today. Derringer has been late in working into form, having injured an ankle in the first workout of the season.

NEW YORK YANKEES—The world champions, in the throes of a losing streak, face more trouble today when they entertain Connie Mack's undefeated Philadelphia Athletics. Hank Borowy and Lefty Johnson were expected to work on the mound for the Yanks.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Manager Mel Ott has another "youth" who looks like a comer. He is Louis Polli, 40-year-old pitcher who worked three innings against Jersey City yesterday and held the Little Giants hitless. He is the property of Jersey City, but Ott is giving him the once over.

WASHINGTON SENATORS — Early Wynn and Roger Wolff, allowing only two wind-blown safeties, hurled the Nats to a 1-0 victory over Baltimore yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES—It was good hit, no field for the Phils as they lost to the Boston Red Sox yesterday. Manager Freddy Fitzsimmons' crew connected for 11 safe blows, but made three errors.

Canadiens Hold Big Bulge Over Hawks in Series

CHICAGO, April 7 (AP)—With two straight victories, the Montreal Canadiens today held a big bulge over the Chicago Black Hawks in their Stanley Cup hockey play-offs as the teams pointed for the third game of the best-of-seven series here Sunday.

Having whipped the Chicagoans 5 to 1 in the opener at Montreal Tuesday, the Canadiens made it two in a row by a 3-1 count at Chicago Stadium last night before 16,003 customers. Maurice Richard, ace right wing, registered all three of his team's goals, notching one about midway in the second period and two in the final session.

Goalie Bill Durnan, who turned in a sensational game, missed a shutout by only one second. At 19:59 of the final period Chicago scored on a shot by young Johnny Harms, rookie wing from Hershey, Pa., of the American League.

Bisons Shatter Scoring Record By 12-2 Victory

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons, who strengthened their hold on the American Hockey League's Calder Cup last night by overwhelming the Cleveland Barons 12-2 before 10,156 fans, traveled today to Cleveland to meet the Barons tomorrow night in the third game of the play-off series.

The Bisons, last year's league champions, hope to score their third-straight win, to return for the final game of the four-of-seven series on their home ice Sunday night.

The Buffalo team last night broke the league play-off scoring record and the Memorial Auditorium record by virtue of their third-period scoring spree. Outskating their rivals, Eldy Kobussen, Morey Rimstad, Roger Leger, Fred Thurier, Larry Thibeault, Walter Atanas, and Fred Hunt drove past Cleveland's goalie, Paul Gauthier, in quick succession. Atanas, Thibeault, Max Kiminsky, and Thurier each were responsible for two goals during the game.

The Barons opened the scoring in the first period when Whitey Prokop flashed the puck into the Bison goal, but Atanas tied and Thibeault put the Bisons one ahead before the period closed.

Around The Town In Sports

Sox Power Apparent

That the 1944 Red Sox will give Fenway Park patrons a more frequent offensive show than did the '43 club already is apparent. Bobby Doerr, the leading every-day power of last year, and Bob Johnson, the talented newcomer of considerable American League experience, hit home runs yesterday as the Sox defeated the Phillies, 8-6. If this pair can stay together and effect a one-two punch all season, the Sox will be first division. Doerr seems to hit better when he has someone to pace him.

Incidentally, speaking of the Red Sox, the story which ran on this page yesterday discussing the possible starting lineup at Fenway neglected to include Leon Culberson among the outfielders. Obviously, young Culberson is a front-liner and probably will start the season at either the center or left berths.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Braves yesterday learned that Jim Tobin and Connie Ryan have been called for their pre-induction examinations. Tobin, oddly enough, received notice yesterday that he was supposed to report in San Francisco that very morning at 8:30. Ryan, too, has asked that his examination be transferred to Boston. The boys seem to think that Tobin, whose pitching is badly needed, will be rejected.

♪ ♪ ♪

Three events usher in the spring season of the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association this Sunday, with dual meets at the U. S. Coast Guard and Naval Academies and the seventh semi-annual Greater Boston dinghy championships on the Charles River Basin. Coast Guard and Yale will meet at New London; Navy and Stevens Tech will race at Annapolis; and on the Charles the competition will be provided by crews from Harvard, M. I. T., Northeastern, Tufts, and Boston College.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Foxy Flumere of Northeastern announced today that 49 candidates have reported for the varsity baseball team. Among them are six experienced high school players—Pitcher Frank Rosato of Somerville, Shortstop George Giroux of South Hadley, Second Baseman Saul Palder of Jamaica Plain, Pitcher Eugene Messier of Marlboro, Outfielder Ken Walden of Northampton, and Infielder Roger Tuttle of Watertown.

♪ ♪ ♪

Many champions are included in the cast of the Roller Skating Vanities of 1944 which come to Boston Garden for a week's stay beginning April 17. Among them are Bobby Whaling, former world's champion trick bicycle rider; Ken Davidson and Hugh Forgie, former badminton champions; Dolly Durkin, national roller skating champion in 1940-41; Ann Manion, Michigan State queen in 1941 and '42 as well as sharer of the national pair skating title in 1941; and Bobby Johnson, holder of the world's speed roller skating record for one mile.

♪ ♪ ♪

An entry list of between 90 and 100 amateur boxers is expected by Tournament Director Tam Sheehan for the 1944 national championships at Boston Garden next Monday and Tuesday. The list now totals 69, Sheehan said today, but signed blanks are in the mail for eight entries from the Oklahoma A. A. U., and in addition Chicago, New York, and Southeastern Associations are still to be heard from. Latest entries were those from the Middle Atlantic Association and included John Carroll, Vic Capacino, Chuck Lloyd, Frank Panamore, Phil Carrozza, Pancho Namee, and Thomas Ruth.

♪ ♪ ♪

The State of Massachusetts led the country in amount of money raised for the Red Cross by wartime tennis matches, according to an announcement from Harrison Rowbotham of Brookline, State Director. In 1943 the sum of $1,933 was raised, which together with the $1,500 in 1942 and $202 already raised this year brings to $3,635 the amount given the charity organization.

♪ ♪ ♪

The New England Association of the PGA will hold its 11th annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Lenox next Monday, with the usual display of golfing goods being displayed in the afternoon and dinner being served at 7 p. m.

National Hockey League

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.
Canadiens 5, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 4, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 11, Toronto 0.
(Toronto eliminated)

Series B

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.
Chicago 7, Detroit 1.
Chicago 5, Detroit 2.
(Detroit eliminated)

Series C

Canadiens 8, Chicago 1.
Canadiens 3, Chicago 1.

American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A

Buffalo 8, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 4, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 2.
Buffalo 4, Indianapolis 2.
(Indianapolis eliminated.)

Series B

Cleveland 2, Hershey 0.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 3.
Cleveland 3, Hershey 2.
Hershey 3, Cleveland 1.
Hershey 5, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 4, Hershey 1.
(Hershey eliminated.)

Series C

Buffalo 4, Cleveland 2.
Buffalo 12, Cleveland 2.

The Pirates have four southpaws this year in Johnny Gee, Wallie Hebert, Preacher Roe, and Art Cuccurullo.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued from previous page)

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny room with board in quiet guest house; large piazzas. Tel. Lon. 9054.

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REST, study, loving hospitality, charming atmosphere; excellent food; 2 baths; week or year, $16; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

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R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verandas; room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8978

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THE LODGE BY THE OCEAN
Open for the season; reduced rates until July; warm house, quiet surroundings; home-cooked meals. JEANETTE FARREN, 154 Estey Avenue, Hyannis, Mass. Tel. 1482 Hy.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALe 2400.

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

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Remote Control Bookkeeping and Tax Service
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142 Main Street, Brockton 22, Mass.

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Simplified, permanent record books for professionals, practitioners, small business; other tax help. GILBERT TAX SERVICE, 310 Pemberton Building, Boston. Cap. 3119.

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUE Pier table of solid mahogany with arched mirrors between marble top and lower shelf; gracefully carved bracket supports top. 751 Webster St., Needham 0627 (Mass.).

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BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

CASH FOR YOUR CAR—ANY LATE MODEL. Hoover Motors Inc. See HOWARD SCHRAMM
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EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre. All lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511.

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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PLEASANT, comfortable home and small salary in exchange for some assistance with housework; 2 adults; 6-room house in suburbs. Tel. HOllis 5-5755-M, or write Box H-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Quality Rayon Hose Satisfies
DEBS, 9 Corinth Street, Roslindale, Mass.
Blouses, Junior Sportswear

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

Massachusetts

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Say Easter Greetings with
FLOWERS
Lilies—Rose Bushes
Flowering Plants
G. O'Anderson & Sons INC.
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

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468 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 5592
Estab. in Boston in 1895
In Business in Arlington Since 1928
ARLINGTON'S OLDEST JEWELER

BOSTON

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HIG. 7456

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

BOSTON—Roxbury
(Continued)

CLEAR WEAVE SALUTES ROXBURY

MEET
Miss Bernice Andelman
Manager of Clear Weave's Roxbury Store

Miss Bernice Andelman, with Clear Weave for the past ten years, is now serving as manager of our Roxbury store. She is a graduate of Brockton High School and attended Boston Clerical Business School.

Miss Andelman will be happy to meet you . . . and to serve you. Come to Clear Weave where shopping is a pleasure.

CLEAR WEAVE
Stores in Principal New England Cities
"Count on Clear Weave for Constant Quality"
ROXBURY
2225 WASHINGTON ST.

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Cutmen Baby Pictures, 4x5 pairs, $1.00
Reg. $1.50
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"Little Bit of Heaven" and "Awakening," 13x16, $5 pair
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Reg. $4.00
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20x26 Scenes Verplexed $3.95
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10% Off on All Other Easel Back Frames
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DO ALL YOUR EASTER SHOPPING UNDER ONE ROOF
Fraser's
Fashions for Women, Misses, Children and Infants

Storey & Co.
EASTER
will soon be here. All departmetns are ready to meet your Easter Needs.
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

PORTER'S
for your
EASTER OUTFIT
Women's and Misses'
224-229 Main St., Brockton 1, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Select Your
Easter Wardrobe
Now at
EDGAR'S
195 Main St., Brockton 1, Mass.

EASTER CORSAGES
CUT FLOWERS
Choice Potted Plants
W. W. HATHAWAY
21 Main St., Brockton 40, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick C. Carreiro, Francis G. Carreiro

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
Eleanor M. Yeager, Proprietor
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon St. Bea. 2092
Hosiery and Scarves at
433 Center Street
Newton—LAS. 6084

CAMBRIDGE

DU PONT DUCO
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
751 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
M. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 600 Maynard, Mass
Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen
Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleansing
Suits $1 and up—Dresses $1 and up

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1834
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

We know that you know . . .
that we're doing our best to serve you well in spite of shortage of help, transportation problems, and increased demands. We appreciate your patience.
"Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108

Geishecker's
"Kay Dunhill"
One-of-a-Kind Frocks
Arrow Shirts and Ties
Smart Accessories
579 High Street Dedham 0819

EVERETT

BRAUN
Card and Gift Shop
Beautiful Easter Cards for Everybody
NEW LINES OF SPRING GIFTS
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Semi-Annually
Jan. 1st and July 1st
745 MAIN STREET
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

HEADQUARTERS for
Lawn and Garden Seeds and Supplies
Sapolin Paint Products
Wallpapers—Household and Kitchen Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main Street, Tel. 3970

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

GREENFIELD

Attend the
FINAL CONCERT
of the Season
SUNDAY, APRIL 16th
Pioneer Valley Symphony
HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield Mass.

CLARK HARDWARE CO.
Seeds, Fertilizer and Garden Tools
289 MAIN STREET

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Becoming—Youthful
SPRING FASHIONS
for smart women
New York Specialty Shop
89 Merrimack Street

CLEANING DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "TriClene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

Green Mountain Certified Seed Potatoes
$4.75 per Hundred Lbs.
Complete Line of Garden Seeds
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44

HINGHAM

Antiques
Catharine Schofield DeLargy
High St., Hingham Tel. Hingham 1321
Seven-Piece Sheffield Silver Service Set on Tray. Very fine Mahogany Secretary. Mahogany Drop-Leaf Sewing Table. These will be on display at the New England Antique Exposition held at the Copley-Plaza, April 10th to 13th inclusive.

HOLYOKE

The Real Baby Shop
Outfit baby here for Spring and Summer
Sizes to 10 years old
262 Maple Street

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
30 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 3000

Martin's for Quality
Gobelin and Lowney Chocolates for Easter. Toiletries.
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0373

THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0064
For Easter—Chocolates
and Many Items Suitable for Gifts

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1782 Mass. Ave. Lex. 1498-J
Easter Neckties for Men
Easter Bags and Jewelry for Women

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2340. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

65 Years of Service
GOLDTEX SUITS
STYLETEX SUITS
STYLESETTER SUITS
Guaranteed Satisfaction
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.
CUMNER TALBOT
JOHN W. FRASER

Pollard's
A. S. POLLARD COMPANY
Extends the Greeting of the Easter Season to the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

If it's New—it's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

There's still time to select your Easter Outfit at
T. W. ROGERS CO
280 Union Street

For Easter
ADAM HATS, Arrow Ties, Brentwood Sweaters, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts, Braces, Hays Pigskin and Mocha Gloves.
M. A. ROBERTS MEN'S WEAR
128 Munroe St., Cor. Washington St.
FAMOUS FOR GLOVES

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Practical Gifts for the Bride
Prices Reasonable
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Cor. Buffum St.

LYNN
(Continued)

Navy Blue and Black
Dresses
For women, misses, juniors, and half sizes. Soft, beautiful and especially right for Easter and spring. Lace and appliqué trim.
$8.95 to $29.75
DRESSES—Second Floor
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-2727

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1944
334 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

J. Musinsky & Sons
We are now showing Quality Shoes for Spring. First in Style, Comfort, Value.
397 BROAD STREET

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleaners, Dyers, Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women

Glamorous Spring Styles with Hosiery, Handbags and Gloves to Match
$5 to $6.50
HIGGINS
144 Pleasant Street Malden 1487

Get Your Spring Outfit at GORDON'S
Hundreds of Coats and Suits to Choose from
Gordon's
183 Pleasant Street Malden

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
FLORIST Geo. H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for EASTER
160 PLEASANT ST. MALDEN 0360

BOYS' DEPARTMENT
Now in Complete Stock—All Sizes
Boys' Suits—Slacks—Fingertips—Hats
BAKER'S
The apparel shop that's "on the square"
440 Main St. Malden Square

FANCY FLOWERS
NEW FRUITS IN SEASON
We Deliver Anywhere in Malden
ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE
Wm. Russo, Prop.
432 Main Street Mal. 3661

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Panama, Straw, Felt and Leghorn HATS RENOVATED
Excellent Shoe Repairing
Heels put on while you wait.
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
33 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 4248

If pennies count when Shopping you go, Come first to JOSLIN'S where prices are low!
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

HOFFMAN'S HOSIERY STORE
Malden's Leading Hosiery Store
106 PLEASANT STREET
Hoffman's Hosiery Is the Ideal Easter Gift

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
36 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Melrose 3746-M. Hours: 12 to 2 p. m. Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

Money Available for Mortgage Loans
MELROSE COOPERATIVE BANK
633 Main Street Tel. Mel. 2500

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Sharaf's
Country Style
RESTAURANT
Opposite The Christian Science Pub. Soc.
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
OTHER LOCATIONS THRUOUT BOSTON

SPECIAL TONIGHT, TOMORROW AND ALL NEXT WEEK
85c ROAST BEEF DINNER
Complete With 2 Vegetables Rolls and Butter, Dessert, Beverage

EICHEL'S
RESTAURANT
1 Winter Place, Boston

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

Boston's Smartest Eating Place
CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
on T Wharf Tip—Boston
Interesting View, Good Food
12 to 2:30, 5 to 7:30 LAF. 8313
Closed Sundays and Holidays
FOR A SNACK, LUNCH OR MEAL

The Boys at the front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

ALLSTON, MASS.

Audrey Lee
Doughnut & Sandwich Shop
Home Cooking a Specialty
Delicious Doughnuts
LUNCHEON SPECIALS 45c
HOT EVENING DINNERS, 45c to 75c
Open 8:30 to 6:30 p. m. (Closed Mon.)
168 Harvard Avenue Allston

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The COCK HORSE
Harvard Square
Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith
Serving regular meals also
SPECIAL EASTER DINNER $2.00
Served from 12 noon to 7:45 P. M.
Reservations accepted
54 BRATTLE STREET ELIOT 8860

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of
LINENS, BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

Clements
THE STORE of UNEXPECTED SERVICE

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in fine quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

MILTON

GODFREY FUEL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0981 - Tel. - 0980
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office: 10 Post Office Sq. Boston. HUB. 3060
Home: Normandie Road Dover. Tel 179
"Building a Business on Service"

EASTER FLOWERS
from
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florists Telegraph Delivery Ass'n
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0652

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

DU PONT PAINTS
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
422 Acushnet Avenue

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING
Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
THE SANITONE WAY
312 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

AKIN-DENISON CO.
Established 1850
Coal—Paint—Fuel
Pleasing New Designs in Wall Paper
206 UNION STREET

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and service since 1886
Plant at 45 Hunter St.
Store, 890 Pleasant St.
Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

NEWTON

BUY THAT BOND TODAY
LET'S GET IT OVER!
★
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

FRANK BATTLES, Inc.
PONTIAC
Service on
All Makes of Cars
208-214 Washington St. LASell 2200

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 3690, Las. 967, Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
730 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

SEWING MACHINES
VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
All Work Guaranteed
FLODIN
SEWING MACHINE SHOP
257 Walnut St., Newtonville BIGelow 3204

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9341

Let me show you how to save money on your house and furniture insurance. I write in some of the strongest mutual companies that have never paid less than 20%.
Consult me for insurance assistance.
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street BIG. 7304

NEWTON—Auburndale

PITTSBURGH Paints Products
Glass Paint Varnish Lacquer Brushes
LE BARON HARDWARE
Household Goods
405 LEXINGTON STREET LAS. 1036

Riggs FLOWER SHOP
Member FTDA
CORSAGES
FLOWERS
PLANTS
Big. 1271
2098 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

NEWTON—West Newton

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
"Head to Toe Outfitters for Youth"
Come in now and see our complete line of smart
SPRING TOGS
West Newton Square LAS. 2300
Large Parking Space

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Easter Greetings
from
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Now Night Shopping
Open Monday 12 Noon till 9 P. M.
Other Week Days (incl. Saturday) 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
ENGLAND BROS.

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

For REAL VALUE Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525
We have the largest selection of current Fiction and Non-Fiction in our Library.
THE BOOK SHOP
England Brothers

LUBRICATION
VULCANIZING
WASHING
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORE
ELSIE M. PATTERSON, Prop.
1283 HANCOCK STREET
Varied display of Potted Plants—Cut Flowers
Pottery
Flowers for every occasion

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 5000

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
'America's Smartest Walking Shoes'
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. M. JOHNSON
6 Haven Street, Reading Tel. Rea. 1141
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog, Cat, Bird and Fish Foods
Gold Fish
Bulbs for Spring Planting
Baby Chicks
Brooders, Feeders, Waterers
Seeds, Insecticides and Fertilizers

Bellevue Shoppe

Elizabeth A. Beliveau, Prop.
A full line of pretty things for Easter
Millinery, Gowns, Dresses
Coats and Suits
14 ALBION ST., WAKEFIELD

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

MARY ANN SHOP
Spring Dresses and Millinery
Reading Square, Reading

THORNDIKE'S
Main Street at Haven Street
Easter Footwear
Men's Furnishings
Tel. Rea 0812-M, Reading

READING SQUARE MARKET
EASTER HAMS AND FRESH READING EGGS
607 Main Street Reading
Tel. Rea. 0890

Make it a
Joyous Easter
with Flowers from
PARKER, *Florist*
Main St., Wakefield Tel. Cry. 0745

SOMERVILLE

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE
Fix Up—Paint Up
Paint, Wallpaper, Screen Doors
Garden Tools, Wire
Seeds, Fertilizers
MAGOUN SQUARE PRO. 1098

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 5700. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9366
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH COVERS WALLPAPER!

ONE GALLON $2.98 DOES AN AVERAGE ROOM!

Lowe Brothers
1182 MAIN STREET

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 526 SUMMER AVE. 144 MAIN ST., I. O. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

DYGERT PRINTING CO.
Office Forms
Stationery—Factory Forms
151 Dwight St., Springfield, Mass.
DIAL 3-4258

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

Beauty Salon
Maison Woodworth Inc.
Springfield's Leading Beauty Salons
Hotel Kimball, at Bridge St. entrance
Telephone 2-1121—and
Maison Woodworth, 313 Bridge Street
Telephone 4-3751

We Choose Your Spring and Summer Wardrobe with Care
SUITS—COATS—DRESSES
MAUDE BARBER
340 Bridge St., Rm. 316 (over the Georgian) Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4-0040
and
7 South Main St., West Hartford, Conn.

TAUNTON

EASTER PLANTS
Flowers and Corsages
HALL *the Florist*
Member Florist Telegraph Association
Phone 1422 26 School Street

Greet the New Easter Season
in a new suit, a new blouse, or new dress accessories from
E. A. THOMAS CO.
77-79 Main Street

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

For Easter
HENLEY CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes
429 Moody St.—WAL 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
WALTHAM, 433 MOODY STREET
ARLINGTON, 663 MASS. AVENUE
MALDEN, 147 PLEASANT STREET
QUINCY, 1233 HANCOCK STREET

WATERTOWN

For Easter
PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS
Ralph W. Mason
113 Mt. Auburn St. WAT. 3300

WELLESLEY

★ *Star Market Co.* ★
NOW . . . NO POINTS!
QUICK-FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Greater Boston's Largest Assortment of Quality Frosted Foods!
See our extra special values!
333 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2320
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 3400
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 3400
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 3400
24 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY (Continued)

★ ★ Our Own Clement's Brand Toiletries and Cleansing Tissues are satisfying thousands. Try them.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

WEYMOUTH

Visit Our New
BOYS' DEPARTMENT
DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
Washington Square, Weymouth

WINTHROP

Ham's STORES
Our Assortment of Everyday Greeting Cards and
SPECIAL HOLIDAY CARDS
Are Unexcelled
CENTRE OCE. 0700 Closed Sunday
BEACH OCE. 0057 Closed Monday
HIGHLANDS OCE. 1067 Closed Tuesday

The BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving, Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street Winthrop, Mass
TEL. OCEAN 0021

PIONEER FOOD STORE
490 Shirley St. Ocean 1500
BIRDSEYE
GROCERIES VEGETABLES
J. F. FORBES
MEAT and FISH
G. H. LAMONT

Lechtur's Odorless Cleansing
Three Hour Cleansing Service
Only high quality work is done here. We specialize in furs. We remodel your fur coats while it is stored with us.
66 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1198
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Winthrop Hardware Co.
Moore's Paints and Varnishes, Paqua Synthetic Plastic Paint, Fertilizer and Garden Tools for your Victory Garden
193 WINTHROP ST. OCEAN 1930

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
Expert Care of the Hair and Skin
Specializing in Cold Permanents
22 Pleasant St., Third Floor Dial 4-7558

European Classified

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON—GROCERY AND PROVISIONS. Also Greengrocery in good variety. C. B. STOCKER, 40, Hyde Road. Tel. 57206.

GOWN SHOP

TORRE'S GOWN SHOP
179, Union Street, Torquay
SPRING GOODS, Coats, Dresses and Costumes.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEXHILL ON SEA, Sussex. Property comprising two adjoining houses (moderate size) garden, garage. Near Christian Science church shops, and sea front. Box W-1857, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

TUTORS

COACHING. Examinations. Modern Languages and Latin a specialty. R. O. Gerckens, P. I. L. 53, Woodstone Avenue, Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey (Ewell 3760).

England

BATH

The PULTENEY BOOK SHOP
6, Argyle Street, Bath
★
New and Standard Books
Stationery Maps
TEL. 4528

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
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O		S	U	R		U	
E	V	E	N	I	N	G	
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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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W and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

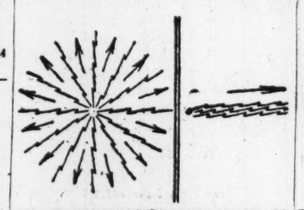
Did You Ever Wonder

How Radar Might Be Used in Restaurants?

Electronics engineers predict that the ultra short waves which today are beamed like the white fingers of a searchlight to locate distant unseen and unheard enemy aircraft, and which perform other amazing military feats, will be used in industry and in the home after the war for equally astonishing tasks.

As foreseen by I. E. Mouromtseff, an electronics engineer with Westinghouse, "the elaborate and well-developed military radio systems called radar will not go into oblivion with the end of the war," but will find application in a wide variety of peacetime projects.

Among the "feasible applications" in industry for radar, Mr. Mouromtseff listed such jobs as helping convert chemicals into cloth, aiding in the manufacture



STANDARD RADIO BROADCAST WAVES TRAVEL IN ALL DIRECTIONS, WHILE ULTRA SHORT WAVES CAN BE PROJECTED IN A NARROW BEAM.

of safety glass, guiding ships through fog-bound harbors, "setting" the glue in plywood without the application of external heat, and treating preserved foods after they already are in the jars or packages.

"One of the first industrial experiments with ultra high frequency radio which produces ultra short waves was for the deinfestation of wheat in grain elevators contaminated with rice weevil," he said. "Our laboratory experiments were successful and stirred up a tremendous interest both in this country and abroad.

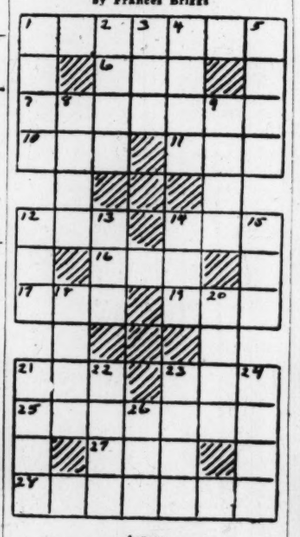
"Vacuum packers were interested in the possibility of precooking hams and similar products by high frequency radio.

"Restaurants investigated the future of large 'radio cookers' which might be installed in dining rooms for grilling steaks, hot dogs, or toasting bread in front of the customer. Heat would be generated only in the food itself, and the food would be cooked from the inside out, giving it a different flavor."

Radar might also be applied to the field of broadcasting. Says Mr. Mouromtseff, "A great advantage of ultra shortwaves, particularly in regional broadcasting, will be the enormous number of frequency channels. It is conceivable that every person could have his own wavelength and private radio-telephone."—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Brizzs



Across

1—The term "crosshatch" should remind you of a painter, planter, or pianist—which?
6—What prefix is equivalent to "super"?
7—Vespertine creatures fly or are active at what time?
10—Alias.
11—Dance step.
13—Who is oldest of "Five Little Peppers"?
14—Ayesha, Rider Haggard heroine, is called what?
16—Female sheep.
17—What is "of the tears which stars weep, sweet with joy"?
19—If you emulated Spencer Tracy, you would do what?
21—Unity.
22—Who wrote poem beginning: "Hear the sledges with the bells"?
25—What is name of Mr. Pickwick's landlady in the tale by Dickens?
27—Derbeetle.
28—What does the "E" in Alfred E. Smith stand for?

Down

1—Robert W. Service is what?
2—What is a lake of northern Italy?
3—What Hebrew letter corresponds to English "n"?
4—To stumble.
5—Shirvans are rugs, rods, or tams—which?
8—Balisters do what?
9—Capital of Tennessee was named after what American general?
13—What is a flower not yet fully opened?
15—Recent.
14—"Thou wert before the Continents" is said of what?
15—You do what at a barbecue?
18—What is first name of Miss Forbes, novelist?
20—Moderately cold.
21—What is one of most delicate of musical instruments?
23—Who is one of goddesses in Wagner's "Das Rheingold?"
25—If you were sailing on Ucayali River, in what country would you be?
24—Jewish month.
26—To put on.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"The machine shop has raised the ante, madam!"

My Secret Ambition

"Oh, what I'd give," confesses B. P., Palo Alto, Calif., "to have that 'something or other' that prompted an obscure citizen in Washington, D. C., recently to nonchalantly join a group of senators and representatives when they posed for a picture for national distribution."

* * *

"It's My Secret Ambition," says Mrs. H. E. S., Youngstown, Ohio, "to have a circular glass house which rotates to get the full benefit of the sun. In this novel house I'd have every known house plant and flower."

In other words, a circular hothouse!

* * *

"It's to train my parrot to say all the endless things I have to repeat day after day to my children, 'Do this—do that—don't do that, etc.' If I could get the parrot to do this for me—I'd even let him back it up with a small peck—it would save so much breath and energy." Mrs. J. L., Bremerton, Wash.

* * *

Here's one for Mr. Ickes! J. T., Lowell, Mass., says, "My Secret Ambition is to devise some contraption that would harvest all the senseless rumors and adapt them to a useful purpose. I'm convinced that next winter's fuel problem would be readily solved if the hot air thus disseminated could be considered."

Will Washington then become the main source of "fuel"?

* * *

Patient housewife Mrs. B. E. M., of Lakewood, Ohio, says, "I'd like to devise some type of information chart for husbands who think they're helping out in the kitchen. With this information these helpless individuals would not only know where to find articles but also know where to put them—especially if they're drying the dishes. I get so tired of the question, "Where does this go?"

USO Scrapbooks

Los Angeles

The regional headquarters of the USO in this city report that within the last two years, USO workers have completed more than 120,000 scrapbooks, which have been distributed to American servicemen in this country and on every battle front in the world.

An urgent appeal has been issued for more of these scrapbooks, which may be obtained at USO headquarters. They may comprise serial stories, short stories, humorous rhymes, articles, editorials, jokes, cartoons, humorous anecdotes, comments on hobbies, radio "gags," odd and unusual news items and clippings covering the world of sports.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou . . . shalt quicken me again. . . . Thou shalt increase my greatness, and comfort me on every side.—Ps. 71:20, 21

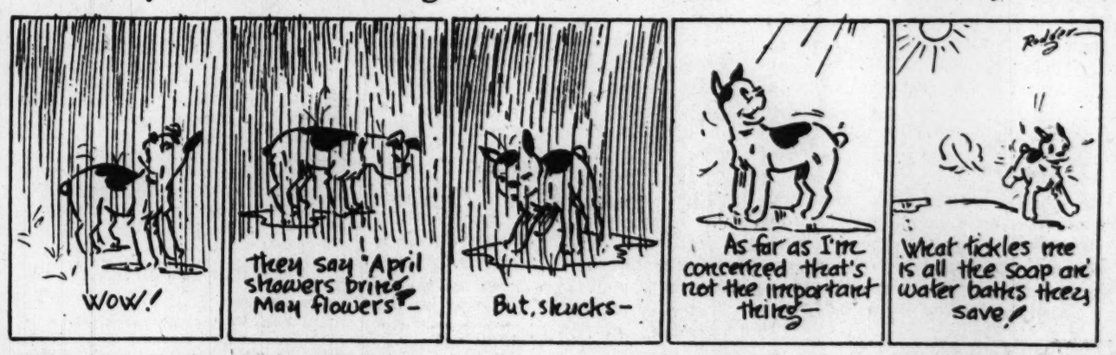
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Thoroughly Showered*

By Le Pelley

APRIL SHOWERS BRING MAY FLOWERS....
FOOEY!
BENJAMIN... YOU FORGOT SOMETHING TODAY... RUN UP AND TAKE CARE OF IT
?
TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING... !!! THAT'S THE WAY I FEEL..!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Important Thing*

By Rodgers


WOW!
They say "April showers bring May flowers"—
But, shucks—
As far as I'm concerned that's not the important thing—
What tickles me is all the soap an' water baths they save!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Ought to Be Named Bill*

By The Hagers

I do not know how long I slept;
At sleeping I am quite adept.
Some creature thought it best to check
My slumber by a hardy peck.
I jumped up with a start to see
A funny bird who said, "Kiwi!"
I quacked, "Say who are you? Explain!"
"Kiwi!" he answered. "That's my name!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

De Gaulle Topwards

General de Gaulle's assertion of increased power for the French Committee of National Liberation and for himself as head not only of that Committee but of the French armed forces is a bold but evidently shrewdly calculated move.

Two important political factors must have made it seem feasible to him. They are (1) the continuing differences between Washington and London as to how much recognition the French Committee is entitled to, and (2) the broadening of the Committee's base in French opinion by the inclusion of two Communists in its membership. The latter development was doubtless a factor in the timing of the move. Then, too, the unsettlement between American and British policy toward France must have seemed more and more to demand some drastic action as invasion time approached.

The inclusion of Communists in the Committee is in line with the de Gaulle policy of welcoming the adherence of all representatives of resistance to Naziism. That General de Gaulle is able to exert strong influence among Frenchmen, as well as assert his Committee's position internationally, is indicated by reports that both the Communist members have come into posts of less importance than their Party originally demanded.

With this new support, and with the unique advantages which his monopoly of communications with the French Underground provides for him, General de Gaulle does not seem to be operating on too narrow a margin. Some may see evidence of an attempt on his part at dictatorship. But his rise to power has been accelerated by French belief that he is defending France against foreign dictation.

The record of that rise, including as it does the ill-starred visit of General Giraud to Washington and his subsequent decline, may warn the American State Department not to take too hostile a view of latest developments.

Eyebrows may rise at General de Gaulle's orders to Frenchmen to obey no government but that which he asserts to be embodied in the Committee. But it is not long since AMG seemed destined to administer France, and apparently any plans to this end have had to be dropped by the Allies. General de Gaulle may, it is true, be inviting difficulties in discussions over UNRRA's aid to France by taking the bit in his teeth. But for Washington to press the question of the Committee's position openly to a show-down at this time would surprise many people besides General de Gaulle.

A New Political Map

The Wisconsin eruption has reshuffled America's political map like a jumbled jigsaw puzzle. The public, sorting out the pieces, has only a few guides to the new outline. One is that Governor Dewey looms as the key piece in the Republican presidential picture. A second is that plans for getting the Republican Party to turn sharply away from the isolationist record of the Congressional minority and take a clear-cut leadership in organizing peace must be reshaped. A third is that a large piece of sharp outline—Wendell Willkie—does not fit comfortably into any hole now visible.

The new Dewey position is in one sense the most striking feature in this puzzle. But it may be affected by the other two. It looks as if the Governor might have the nomination if he wants it. It now appears unlikely that those who question his views and experience in the international field will be able to dent the wide popular acceptance of him. But if Mr. Willkie should oppose him and take with him a large number of voters who demand first of all a clear and strong American leadership in organizing peace, the nomination might not be attractive enough to wean Mr. Dewey from his Governorship.

We believe that those who are passing around the rumor that Mr. Willkie will take a vice-presidential nomination from the Democrats do not really understand either Mr. Willkie or the Democrats. He has asked for new leadership and has said things about the present Administration which could not easily be taken back. But he has tried so hard to change certain features of the Republican Party that old-line Republicans—as in Wisconsin—would have none of him.

He is not the kind of figure who meekly shuts up and disappears. He represents elements which may still prove to hold the balance of power between the two major parties.

Whither Italy?

The latest developments in Italian politics are extremely obscure. Many friends of Italy had hoped that the freeing of that country from Fascist oppression would be followed by a clear repudiation of the old order. Something much less heartening than this seems to be taking place.

The House of Savoy, which had been all too closely associated with Mussolini's tyranny, remains a central factor in Italian affairs. The most the so-called "liberal" elements represented by Count Sforza and Benedetto Croce have been able to accomplish is to get some sort of promise from King Victor Emmanuel that he will step down in favor of Crown Prince Umberto.

Six Italian parties are reported as willing to accept such an arrangement. This is surprising. Prince Umberto is as typical of that class of Italians who tried to save themselves by trailing along with the Fascists as is his father. The best explanation for this state of affairs is that a most complex rivalry has developed among Italian factions. Loyalties are being strangely compromised in the skirmishing for political position. But the attitudes of most of the contenders would seem to say that Italy still needs a Mazzini or that the forces of liberalism there need stronger support than they are receiving from their allies abroad.

Coal and War

Efficiency—that is the key to the problem which is reflected in extensive stoppages in the British coal mining industry. If the miners are to receive more, the mines must produce more. But it is doubtful that Britain can wait for basic solutions to the numerous questions bearing on efficient production. The British public, aware of the threat to the war effort from reductions in an already inadequate output of coal, will doubtless stand back of Mr. Bevin and other labor leaders who are demanding a return of the workers to the mines, and will even approve strong Government measures to enforce such demands.

Nevertheless, there are many qualified students of mining conditions in Britain who feel that the present crisis is due as much to bungling by the authorities as to willfullness on the miners' part. The minimum wage policy has been in a measure responsible for the fact that coal production has decreased while the general level of wages has doubled since 1938. Some Britons feel that this could have been avoided by increases in piece-work pay which would have provided an incentive to increased production. In any case it was early recognized by competent authorities that the minimum wage was not an incentive.

Back of the crisis lies the long dispute about nationalizing the coal mines, a project advocated not only by socialists but by influential economic and financial groups who see in it a hope of modernizing backward sections of the industry. The issue, many Britons feel, should have been tackled vigorously before now.

For all this, from the distance imposed by the Atlantic Ocean it looks very much as if British miners, striking in wartime, are making a very poor argument for what may be a very good case. The war must be won if their rights are to be secured.

The war is being won with coal as surely as it is being won with guns. If the needed reorganization of British coal mines is ever to take place in such a way as to benefit Britons, management or miners, it must take place under British auspices and not under those which have "reorganized" so much of Europe's economic life since 1939.

The State of Log Cabins

Kentucky, which already has enshrined the cabin in which Lincoln was born and the cabin in which Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks were married, now has discovered the cabin in which Nancy Hanks spent her childhood. The State Legislature refers to it as the home "in which Nancy Hanks was living at the time of her marriage to Thomas Lincoln." Now someone might resurrect any one of several cabins the roving Tom Lincoln inhabited, the log home of his mother, Bathsheba Lincoln, and maybe the one on the banks of Rolling Fork River in which Joseph Hanks brought up his numerous progeny—or any of those universal and seemingly indestructible dwellings of all the State's great and near-great. It is not without reason that the Republican Party in Kentucky has for its emblem a log cabin. Practically all the Democrats were born in them.

An Early Prize?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Two New Parties

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter, "Can We Stand Divided Control?" in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Harry C. Philbrick argues that since our new Congress will likely be Republican-controlled, the election of a Democratic President would perpetuate the stalemate that now exists between Executive and Legislative branches. Therefore, to break this stalemate we should elect a Republican President.

The solution, unfortunately, is not that simple. Both parties are split down the center, separating into two groups: liberals and conservatives. A liberal Republican—such as Wendell Willkie or Governor Stassen of Minnesota—would receive no more support from the conservative element in the G. O. P. than does our incumbent President. Likewise, a conservative Republican would not only be unacceptable to the liberals of that party; to the country and the world at large the resulting effect would be tantamount to announcing we are repeating the pattern of 1918-20 and drawing back into our isolationism.

Walter Lippmann has proposed the abandonment of our two political parties, forming in their place two new ones: Liberal and Conservative. This affords the only meeting ground for minds of the same thought and for achieving unity. If we elect a liberal President—irrespective of party—we can view the next two decades as steps toward securing lasting peace. But, should a conservative win, the outcome will almost inevitably be World War No. 3. The choice rests with the people.

MRS. ARTHUR M. MILLER
Sheffield, Ala.

"Lay That Needle Down"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You may be right in the underlying thought as expressed in your editorial, "Lay That Needle Down," but it takes even the needle a long time to disclose many things concealed by bureaucrats. For example—one item you mention "dangling the threat of license cancellation" is no figment of the imagination as an effective adjunct to broadcast censorship.

The electric companies who sponsor the weekly "Report to the Nation" hour are absolutely and specifically prohibited by the Columbia Broadcasting System from disseminating any factual information as to the amount of taxation expense which, with other expenses, are essential factors in determining the amount of revenue which must be collected by privately operated companies. This prohibition applies even when no mention is made or implied that this item does not need to be collected from customers served by governmental agencies.

Unless it be for fear of offending the powers that be, it is hard to find a reason for the suppression of such purely factual information. S. FERGUSON, President,
The Hartford Electric Light Co.
Hartford, Conn.

Music Is Universal

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Listening to a broadcast of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, I am reminded of a recent letter in The Christian Science Monitor which protested against "the preponderance of Teutonic music."

If Beethoven, Bach, Brahms, Wagner, and others must be labeled "Teutonic," may we not listen to the beauty, warmth, strength form, and color which were capable of emerging from such a nation and realize that no matter how bad the leaves and branches, the old oak tree still stands?

But is music capable of racial or national limitations? Scarcely. Beethoven was a revolutionary. He was fighting class, tradition, poverty, and injustice, and his symphonies are still carrying on the call for liberation.

Bach refused to bow to frills and thrills of the court, defying the promise of popularity and financial gain. To him, music "must be written for the glorification of God only."

The songs of Brahms are expressive of humility and sincerity. In listening to the works of this kind master, we may find a common tie with the longings, wishes, and experiences of a simple people.

Giving credit to one composition will never rob the other of its rightful place, and I am certain that Debussy, Tschaikowsky, and many others would not wish to do without the company of the old standbys. So let us not deprive ourselves of that universal language of music that unites mankind in the holy purpose of brotherhood and freedom.

Chicago — CLARA LEFEVRE KOENIG

"Largest Tree Trunk"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There was an item in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor that intrigued me. It was the item appearing under the caption "Largest Tree Trunk" and being interested in trees, it was rather difficult for me to conceive of a chestnut tree of the size mentioned in the item.

Just wanting to check the accuracy of the release, I wrote to Dr. Harry P. Brown, Professor of Wood Technology at the New York State College of Forestry, for his expert opinion which I have received. I thought that you might be interested in knowing just what he wrote:

"I quote from Groom, Percy—Trees and Their Life Histories, Cassell and Co., Ltd., London and New York, page 180: 'Though the tree may attain a height of ninety feet, it is thickness rather than length that is a marked feature of the trunk which is known to attain a diameter of twelve feet. In fact, the trunk of the extraordinary Castagno di cento cavalli on Etna measured more than 150 feet in girth; but this monstrous stem may have resulted from the fusion of several.'"

Relative to the above, I may say I am of the opinion that the last statement probably holds true. The European chestnut, like its American counterpart, coppices readily. Undoubtedly, several coppice trunks grew together to form the monstrous stem in question. HARRY E. WESTON,
The Paper Industry and Paper World
Chicago

War Damage Insurance

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial regarding "War Damage Insurance" is certainly in error, to be very frank. No one was "forced" to take out this insurance. We spent many days calling on various assureds selling this coverage, and it's news to me that anyone bought it under duress or pressure. STANLEY EVANS
Milwaukee, Wis.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: It is true that the Government does not compel property owners to insure against bomb risks. However, persons paying off mortgages on all types of property in States vulnerable to bombings are under compulsion to take out war damage insurance through mortgage clauses designed to protect the lenders. While the legal aspect of this binder is not recognized in States like Wisconsin where bombings are less of a risk, these protection clauses constitute the chief reason why 60 per cent of all the policyholders of the WDIC live in five vulnerable coastal States topped by Massachusetts, California, and New York.]

For Governor Dewey

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For many years I have subscribed to The Christian Science Monitor and think it the finest of papers, but I do take exception to your harping by inference or quotation on the "evasiveness" of Governor Dewey and the "forthrightness" of Mr. Willkie.

Governor Dewey has stood for principle all during his career. Because of his proven integrity and sound judgment, there are millions of plain people like myself, who have confidence that he could stand the test and lead us out of this present chaos, better than any other man who might be elected.

SARAH ROGERS ALLEN
Noroton Heights, Conn.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Gold Flood Receding—A Good Thing, Too

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

The gold flood is receding. It poured in for seven years. Then it trickled in for two. Last year the tide turned.

The United States still has $21,700,000,000 in gold buried at Fort Knox, Ky. That is just $1,000,000,000 less than it had a year and a half ago.

America still possesses more than 60 per cent of the world's gold, far in excess of any fair distribution, whether based on population, wealth, industrial activity, or geographical size. And for any postwar international trade program having even the remotest tie to gold, the United States would do well to disgorge more of its gold hoard. So—more power to this ebb in Uncle Sam's gold fortune.

But, what is the how, why, and wherefore of this change in the flow of gold?

First for the why. The United States in its prodigious war effort is scouring the world for materials. It can't pay for them in automobiles, in shoes, in toothpaste, in candy bars. All of those and most of the rest of American production have gone to war. So, it pays in gold.

Brazil has increased its gold reserves by $133,000,000. Mexico has acquired $115,000,000, Colombia $48,000,000, Uruguay $22,000,000, Venezuela $19,000,000, and so on.

Besides Latin America, with which the United States is doing a brisk wartime trade, European neutral nations and Asiatic countries have increased their holdings of gold. Switzerland has acquired $500,000,000 in gold since January, 1940. Sweden's holdings have increased $250,000,000. Turkey's holdings have gone up $140,000,000 as it collected for chrome and other vital war materials. Spain corralled $43,000,000 this last year.

Iran, whose prewar supply of gold has almost doubled, is reported considering substituting it for the Iranian crown jewels as backing for currency in circulation. Indians who have always been great gold hoarders are buying the stuff with their war-swollen incomes.

Now for the how. Actually, most of the billion dollars in gold that has flowed out of the United States has done so only figuratively. The gold doesn't move to most of the countries. Argentina may be taking some back in its own ships. Chile is reported shipping some home. The Near East and the Far East may be getting some of the bullion. But much of it still sits in the United States, waiting for that day when shipping is safe and possible.

In the meantime, it is "earmarked" for the various countries' accounts. Take a down elevator in the New York Federal Reserve Bank (if you can) to its fifth sub-basement and you'll see yellow metal bars—$3,500,000,000 worth of them—so earmarked.

Last year, the Commerce Department reports the United States imported $3,400,000,000 worth of goods and materials. It only exported $1,900,000,000. The difference is accounted for in services and earmarked gold. Of course, it has provided about $12,900,000,000 worth of lend-lease aid to other countries. Had that been included, the United States would undoubtedly have drained the rest of the world dry of its yellow metal. It would then be in the position of the marble-player who has won all the marbles and there's no one to play with.

Now for a bit of a mystery. One might mislay a gold dollar. They're pretty small and, oh, so thin. Of course, now it's verboten to have them unless you're an amateur or professional numismatist. It is even conceivable that one might mislay a ten-dollar gold piece. But not a billion dollars. Certainly not $2,000,000,000 worth of gold.

Yet it's missing. Not lost, you understand, only missing. In Wall Street it is known as "The Mystery of the Missing Two Billions of Gold." Read it yourself in the carefully compiled figures of the Federal Reserve Board: Four billion dollars of gold mined in the past four years; known gold holdings of central banks up only $2,000,000,000; unaccounted for, $2,000,000,000.

Best guess is Britain holds a lot of these gold chips. It hasn't accounted for its yellow metal hoard since it went to war. Russia, which is even more secretive, undoubtedly holds many more.

On Over-Interpreting Wisconsin

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

We heard it everywhere. "He talked too much. That was the trouble. Talked too much."

But was it? How do you best explain Wendell Willkie's striking failure to win organizational and popular support? Is the Republican Party in the Midwest really nationalist or isolationist? Was that the explanation?

Of course, there is a lot in the "talked too much" explanation, disheartening though it is. John Nance Garner and Calvin Coolidge are only two examples in a long line of politicians who got to the top of the American political ladder by keeping reasonably quiet. It's a familiar pattern, not unknown in business life, either. "What you don't say can't hurt you." "Play it safe." And so on.

But there are two deeper explanations of Mr. Willkie's failure. One, obviously, is the regional state of mind of the Republican Party and its orthodox support in the Midwest. The other, which we believe was more important, goes back to the whole pattern of Mr. Willkie's relations to the party.

Mr. Willkie's alienation from the party regulars began when he first emerged into political life, before the Philadelphia convention in 1940. They did not like him then, they resented the way his nomination was forced over their opposition, they got increasingly irked and angry during the campaign, and the day after election in November they vowed: "Never again." Furthermore, everything Mr. Willkie did from that day forward increased the breach between himself and most organization Republicans.

Knowing that the breach existed, Mr. Willkie did not seek to bridge it by appeasement, but by trying to build up popular support. He failed, and as American politics go, he was bound to fail. You cannot long and persistently buck the party organization. If Mr. Willkie had actively encouraged the Willkie Clubs of 1940 to infiltrate into the G. O. P. organization, he might have created a following of his own which would have given him a big lead to the nomination. Then he would never have had to seek Wisconsin's votes, any more than he had to in 1940. For the Wisconsin G. O. P. has long been very conservative, and thoroughly for Dewey in 1940 as in 1944. His defeat there was a foregone conclusion, unless he had been able to persuade enough La Follette Progressives, New Dealers, Democrats to come over into the Republican primary. But these groups stuck to their own leaders.

It seems clear that these elementary, earthy political facts explain Mr. Willkie's defeat more than any deep-seated isolationist trend. But that trend should not be disregarded or denied. As I wrote after a long interview with Gov. John W. Bricker in Columbus, Ohio, a year ago, there are strong and deep bases for isolationism—or nationalism, as Governor Bricker and others call it—which need to be studied, respected, and admitted into the combined national councils.

The "nationalists" of Wisconsin, or Ohio, or Illinois have a great feeling of security, amplitude, self-sufficiency. Some of them have an often-expressed antipathy for Europe and for the British in particular, some of it inherited. But—and this is important—they are good, patriotic Americans. They do not wish their nation to be at the mercy of foreign aggressors. They want a stable world, if they can be persuaded that there cannot be a stable America without it.

But Mr. Willkie has gone a great deal too far and too fast for them. And that is a mistake in democracy. One doesn't have to adopt the quip, unfairly and inaccurately attributed to Governor Dewey—"There go the people. I must follow them; for I am their leader"—to admit that leaders must not get too far ahead. At the same time, it is useful to have an advance guard, even if sometimes he gets lost in the jungle.

The danger is that the rebuke to Mr. Willkie will be taken—as he himself has taken it—as meaning that the Midwest is irretrievably isolationist. That is defeatism. Wisconsin only proved that a limited number of voters in the Republican primary were unwilling to support Wendell Willkie, for a variety of reasons. But when it comes to hammering out a foreign policy that a majority of Americans—in Wisconsin and the other 47 States—will follow, we shall have to take into account the concept of "One World," and show Americans, however secure and remote their broad, rich acres may be, that their own well-being depends imperatively on the co-operative onward march of all mankind.

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